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No. 2.

G. S. Brower Resigns Presidency of Federation

G. S. Brower, who was elected President of the California State Federation of Labor at the annual convention held in Oakland, January 1-6, resigned his office last Sunday at a meeting of the Executive Council of the Federation held in Santa Rosa to consider charges which had been preferred against Mr. Brower by the Santa Rosa Labor Council. Under the laws of the Federation the First Vice-President, T. F. Gallagher of Oakland, a member of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, will perform the duties of President of the Federation until the office is filled by election at the next annual convention.

The circumstances in connection with the resignation of Mr. Brower within two months after his election to the Presidency of the State Federation of Labor form a chapter in the history of Organized Labor of this State that is of decided interest.

At the Oakland convention of the State Federation of Labor delegates from Santa Rosa unions introduced resolutions reciting the fact that employers of that city, in the building trades especially, had for months been endeavoring to establish the "open shop" system, with the result that a large proportion of the union men of Santa Rosa were on strike, and the Federation was asked to assist the Santa Rosa unions financially and otherwise. The Executive Council of the Federation, at a meeting shortly after the adjournment of the convention, in accordance with the instruction of the Federation, took up the Santa Rosa situation, and President Brower was instructed to visit Santa Rosa and investigate conditions there in order that the Executive Council might be thoroughly informed of the situation before an appeal was made to the affiliated unions of the State for financial assistance for the Santa Rosa unions.

President Brower visited Santa Rosa, as directed by the Executive Council, and during a stay of ten or eleven days he made an agreement with the Builders' Exchange of that city which reads as follows:

SANTA ROSA, Jan. 22, 1906.

Builders' Exchange in Council assembled. The proposition submitted by Mr. G. S. Brower, President of the State Federation of Labor, on behalf of the various unions of this city, in order to settle the difficulties existing between employers and employees, to-wit:

The President for the various unions agrees to the open shop proposition for six months from February 1, 1906; everybody to be declared off the unfair list in all lines, remitting all fines, providing the present scale of hours and wages be maintained.

This agreement was made by Mr. Brower without the sanction or knowledge of the unions of Santa Rosa, and at a meeting of the Executive Council of the Federation held in this city on Sunday, the 11th inst., representatives of the Santa Rosa Labor Council filed formal charges against Brower because of his action in signing the "open shop" agreement. The charges read as follows:

SANTA ROSA, Feb. 5, 1906.

To the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor—GENTLEMEN: We wish to bring to your attention the acts of G. S. Brower, President of the California State Federation of Labor, while in Santa Rosa, from January 16 to 24, 1906, inclusive.

First—We claim on good authority that he exceeded his powers to the detriment of unionism in the city of Santa Rosa.

We also claim that by the actions of President G. S. Brower he has violated Article 12, Section 1, of the Constitution of the California State Federa-

tion of Labor, in which autonomy to all affiliated organizations, according to their laws, is guaranteed. We therefore request of your honorable body that proper action be taken in this matter, as we, the committee from the Santa Rosa Labor Council, have all the necessary evidence to substantiate our claims. By order of Council.

JOHN J. MURPHY,
F. E. SEYMOUR,
C. F. SCHAT, Committee.

At the same time the following formal statements were presented to the Council, immediately after Mr. Brower had presented a written report of his proceedings in Santa Rosa:

To the Executive Committee of the State Federation of Labor—GENTLEMEN: We as good loyal union men desire to call to your notice the terms of settlement proposed and signed by the President of the Federation, G. S. Brower.

We hereby charge him:

First—With usurpation of power.

Second—With intimidation of union men.

Third—With suspicious conduct in seeing the employers without any interested parties being present.

Fourth—With using tactics not conducive to the best interests of organized labor, thereby making the State Federation of Labor an organization to be shunned by rather than to attract the unions.

Fifth—With official misconduct in calling off all fines placed on members by their locals, and attempting to declare off all boycotts placed on Santa Rosa firms, in direct violation of Section 1, Article 12, of the State Federation of Labor's Constitution.

To the Executive Board California State Federation of Labor: We, the undersigned, members in attendance at the adjourned meeting of the Santa Rosa Labor Council held on Wednesday evening, January 24, 1906, to hear report of Mr. G. S. Brower relative to his meeting with the Builders' Exchange of Santa Rosa, do hereby certify to the following facts:

First—That Mr. Brower stated that the settlement of the labor trouble was effected, and the agreement as printed in the *Daily Democrat* of January 23d was correct.

Second—That Mr. Brower stated that he was authorized with full power to act by a vote of the Executive Board of the State Federation of Labor.

Third—That Mr. Brower did threaten and say, "If you do not indorse my agreement I will go back home and the State Federation of Labor will abandon you, and Mr. McCarthy and the State Building Trades Council won't take you in, and your national headquarters will take your charters away from you and you will have to stand alone."

Fourth—That Mr. Brower did say "Everything you have done is irregular," and denounced the unions for their action, but praised the Builders' Exchange for being maltreated.

W. S. GILBERT, President Carpenters.

J. A. BEYERS, Federal Labor.

J. W. DIXON, Federal Labor.

J. A. MUSSELMAN, Federal Labor.

C. OEOAK, Carpenters.

L. W. SPAULDING, Carpenters.

H. I. MUEGGR.

F. E. SEYMOUR, Secretary Carpenters.

D. SUMMER, Carpenter.

The Santa Rosa committee also presented to the Council the following transcript of the minutes of the Santa Rosa Labor Council in relation to the Brower agreement:

SANTA ROSA, CAL., Jan. 10, 1906.

Adjourned meeting of Santa Rosa Labor Council, Wednesday, January 24th, from January 22, 1906.

* * * GOOD OF COUNCIL—Notice of supposed settlement as appearing in local papers read and President Brower asked by members if correct, and he acknowledged correctness of same. After several of the members had called the attention of the Council that agreement was of no account, motion made to indorse action. After discussion, motion to postpone action till regular meeting, January 29th, so that unions could instruct delegates, was carried. Motion to reconsider made, after threats made by

G. S. Brower as to his power to have charters withdrawn if no action taken. Carried. After more discussion original motion put to vote and carried by bare margin of one vote, after G. S. Brower claiming he had full power to make settlement and telling members present to go to work on his orders regardless of instructions otherwise. Council adjourned. F. SEYMOUR, Secretary.

We, the undersigned, do swear that this is a complete and full copy of minutes of January 26, 1906, of the Santa Rosa Labor Council and as such approved regular meeting January 29, 1906, of said Council.

W. S. GILBERT, President.
F. E. SEYMOUR, Secretary.
J. A. BEYERS, Delegate.
J. W. DIXON.
H. I. MUEGGR.
C. F. SCHAT.

The following is a telegram received from W. D. Huber, International President, Brotherhood of Carpenters, January 29th, by Secretary Seymour of the Santa Rosa Labor Council:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Jan. 29th.

F. E. Seymour: This Brotherhood on record against open shop; agreement preposterous; cannot support same. W. D. HUBER.

The Executive Council, by a unanimous vote, declined to accept Brower's report on the Santa Rosa situation. Following the filing of the charges against Brower, the Council decided to hold a meeting in Santa Rosa on Sunday, the 25th ult., for the purpose of trying Brower on the charges presented.

At the meeting of the Council in Santa Rosa on the 25th ult. the following members were present:

President G. S. Brower, First Vice-President T. F. Gallagher, Second Vice-President S. D. Simmons, Fourth Vice-President C. F. Edmonds, Fifth Vice-President C. W. Holmquist, Sixth Vice-President Anna M. Burkhardt, Seventh Vice-President M. A. Caldwell and Secretary-Treasurer J. H. Bowling.

Third Vice-President D. D. Sullivan was detained at his home in Sacramento by illness.

President Brower called the Council to order. Objection was made to Brower taking part in the proceedings of the Council in the capacity of a member thereof, and Brower, after some discussion of the point, retired. The Council then proceeded to select a chairman. First Vice-President T. F. Gallagher had been instructed by his union several weeks ago to protest against Brower's agreement with the Builders' Exchange of Santa Rosa, consequently he felt that he would be placed in an embarrassing position were he to assume the chair and have occasion at any time during the progress of the trial to rule against Brower. When the selection of a chairman was discussed, Mr. Gallagher expressed himself to this effect and waived his right to preside in favor of Second Vice-President Simmons. By unanimous vote Mr. Simmons was chosen chairman.

The Council then empowered the Secretary-Treasurer to employ a stenographer to report the proceedings. Miss Margaret Whisnant was appointed official stenographer.

Secretary-Treasurer J. H. Bowling was directed to act as inquisitor for the Council during the trial, and it was determined that the Santa Rosa Labor Council and Mr. Brower be required to each designate some one to represent them as counsel—the Council specifying, however, that counsel on each side must be members of a labor union. Brower

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TYPOTHETAE'S FALLACIOUS CLAIMS.

The Typographical Union's Demand for Eight-Hour Day Based on Justice.

What is there in the present management of the Printers' Union which, as some urge, is so seriously menacing to its existence, and which the Typothetae insists threatens employers' liberties? asks the *Progressive Printer*. Most other unions have been long enjoying what printers are now asking for, and of all skilled wage-earners printers are the poorest paid. They asked for the eight-hour day recently and tried to get the Typothetae to consider with them a plan to secure it "eventually," but the Typothetae would not confer with them at all, and resorted to its slogan of open shop. The "open shop" would throttle all unionism that has lungs, and can breathe the breath of life, and that which most employers admit should survive, and some regard a necessity of modern industrial conditions, the union, would be dead.

The employer owns and should and does control the plant he equips, building, machinery, etc., but he does not own the men he hires, and they have the right of something to say about how many hours they will work. There are, perhaps, some laws in unionism which, like others of church and state, lack divine inspiration, and ought to go with the latter to the board of revision, but a flow in a Raphael memorial window should not blind us to the painter's skill and make us shatter it all.

In 1898 the wage scale was \$18 for sixty hours' work, and the printers asked that one hour be cut off their day to make it a fifty-four hour week, the wage scale to remain. It was claimed then by a few that this was impractical and would be ruinous to employers' interests, but the men got it, and how different it has been from the prophecy—the bosses have never made as much money in any similar period as under the nine-hour day. Employers say they have gone to their customers with the query, "Do you want to pay an advance of from twelve to twenty-five per cent on the printing you order, consequent upon the eight-hour day the union is demanding?" and that the answer is "No." Well, what else would they be expected to say? Montgomery Ward & Co., of Chicago, were asked that question, and they replied, "No, sir; we would rather pay you that much less than we have been paying." A Daniel! Of course, Montgomery Ward, already magnificently prosperous and rich, would rather go on piling up the motto "in God we trust," but get his printing cheap. But make him pay the little advance the eight-hour day may bring and let the rank and file of customers do likewise, giving the wage-earning printers a benefit. It can be done, just as it was when the nine hours came in. In a year everybody will forget it, just as they did then.

The wage scale is fixed by the union to establish a wage which the average or ordinary man is worth; in other words, a minimum. The trouble is that many want to grade down instead of up. Did anybody ever hear of an employer worrying about some of his men being worth more than he was paying them? Their worry is always at the other end, and it is natural. There are some men not worth \$18 a week, perhaps, who are getting it, but there are as many of them worth more than \$18 who are not getting any more, and very many getting much less, and with the recent advance in nearly all necessities, workmen generally over the country need all they are getting to provide those necessities and lay by a pittance for emergency. Who have the fine homes and other properties the more abundant luxuries, the greater savings, the larger life insurance protection, and have the higher-priced enjoyments? Is it the employers or the employees?

The union of employers against the customers to boost prices (Boards of Trade) is a good thing for them, and they flatly tell the customers just what they would like to do. Why is it not just as fair for the union of workmen to tell the employers

what they would like to do? The employers are their customers.

As to the rights of non-unionists, they practically haven't any, and haven't earned them. What did they ever do to better the conditions of workingmen in wages earned, hours constituting a day's work, sanitary provisions or any rights which it is conceded that men who labor are entitled to? The right of inheritance to the estate of unionism is not willed to those who have been a menace to it. It takes coalition, amalgamated action to bring about these things, and could no more be accomplished by the segregated effort of go-it-alone workmen, than employers could stiffen prices before they get congealed.

Non-unionists are good hill horses who, when they have carried the load to the brow, are released for the relays who know the route better. Is it not a fact that there are very many printing firms whose men have been with them, ten, fifteen, twenty years and more union shops and union men, and have rendered faithful service and the association has been pleasant and prosperous to employers and employees alike. If unionism is in all so despised a thing as some would paint it, how can they reconcile this truth?

Then surely unionism cannot be a menace to peace and prosperity. This is America, the land which should have such a dispensation of blessings as will keep the masses in the upward tendency, not with any fear that the army of workers will ever make our laws or hold our money bags, for whoever heard of a land where that was in condition? but it will scatter the seed that brings forth fruit and make the per capita figures of America's wealth of greater pride and comfort to her sons and daughters.

The right of individuals to do as they please (miscalled the enjoyment of religious liberty) is what has made all the sufferings among the peoples of other nations. The privileged got all the land and money—wealth—made the laws and held the power to administer them, and the masses jostle and jolt one another, many scheming for a living and others clamoring for bread. Dividing by the greatest number is the answer to life's problem. The loaves and fishes were a blessing to the multitude.

An exchange says: We are informed from a reliable source that Post is a gigantic fraud, our informant having visited Battle Creek, Mich., where Mr. Post's factories are located, and personally observed carloads of stale bread being shipped into the factories for the purpose of making "grape-nuts" and postum coffee. Now, common white cereal, whether fresh or stale, contains none of the remarkable food properties claimed for "grape-nuts," nor can anything be added to it by any process. Even if they were made from wheat and barley, the claim that they are superior to the same cereals in any other form is a fake, and the selling of a sweetened barley and wheat at the price of 15 cents per package would be little short of highway robbery, to say nothing of disguising stale bread under the high sounding name of "grape-nuts." Post not only deserts his wife and enslaves his employees, but victimizes the public as well.

The Iowa State Federation of Labor has taken cognizance of the fight against tuberculosis. President Ulrich has issued an address to the members, in which he shows that from 25 to 50 per cent of the deaths among trade unionists result from consumption. The Iowa unionists are requested to contribute one dollar each to assist an anti-tuberculosis league.

A press dispatch states that John B. Stetson, who conducted the most notorious non-union hat factory in the country, died the other day at his winter home in Florida. It is said that he made arrangements to have his hat factory conducted as a non-union establishment after his death.

THE METHODISTS AND PRINTERS.

For some time past there has been considerable discussion of the relations of the Church with Organized Labor, and very many ministers of various Christian sects have expressed a disposition to fraternize with the Labor Unions. In some cities ministerial associations have sent Fraternal Delegates to the Central Labor Unions. As a rule, religious organizations have not been noted for a disposition to pay good wages to workmen they have occasion to employ in business enterprises under their control. The printing trades, more than any other class of craftsmen, have been affected by this attitude of religious organizations toward wage-earners, and the following editorial, taken from the *Minnesota Union Advocate*, gives evidence of the fact that the friendly disposition of some churchmen toward Organized Labor which has been a subject of much comment of late, has not become general. The journal named says:

A recent Associated Press dispatch from Cincinnati states that at a meeting of the Methodist editors and publishing managers of the United States, held in that city, it was decided that every printing establishment controlled by the Methodist Book Concern shall hereafter be run on the "open shop" plan.

The Methodist Book Concern, like all other business establishments, has an absolute right to decide on an "open shop" or on any other condition whatever in the conduct of its business that the law will allow it to maintain. And the editors and publishers of Methodist religious journals, and their business managers, possess a corresponding right. That, of course, is beyond all discussion.

But in deciding on the pursuit of such a policy these gentlemen and all other representatives of the religious creed they represent must be prepared to have their adoption of that policy examined by the canons of individual and collective conduct which their religious tenets tell us should be practiced by all Christian people. They cannot escape by simply urging that business considerations, and business considerations alone, should have influenced their conduct.

The establishment of the "open shop," so-called, in the printing trade at this time is the weapon by which it is sought to destroy the union of working printers known as the Typographical Union. That union is maintained by the men for their own protection and to secure the maintenance of tolerable conditions of employment in their craft.

That the present effort for its destruction should have the open sustinment of individuals and business concerns associated so intimately and so authoritatively with the propagation of the religious faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church is a circumstance for which every minister and every professing member of that religious denomination is morally responsible.

The present difficulty in the printing trade arises out of the determination of the men to secure eight hours as the maximum period of work for any one day. The declaration above quoted of the Methodist editors and the action of the Methodist Book Concerns in favor of the "open shop" ought, therefore, to be, and will be, accepted as the declaration of the Methodist Church and its responsible authorities that that church and its representatives regard the establishment of an eight-hour day among the manual toilers of this country as a proposal which should be defeated.

As an example of applied Christianity on the part of persons and institutions occupying such a relationship toward American society, this attitude of the Methodists is entitled to receive very general consideration, even if its announcement were not, as it was, accompanied by a palpable, downright falsehood on their part.

The falsehood is the statement, embodied in the dispatch referred to coming from the Methodist editors, that, since the "open shop" plan has been introduced, there had been better service in every way in their several composing rooms than when union printers alone were employed.

RECENT LABOR DECISIONS.

The January issue of the *Labor Bulletin*, published by the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics, contains the following regarding recent decisions of courts affecting labor organizations:

Employers' Association—Contracts.—In the recent case of *City Trust, Safe Deposit & Surety Co., of Philadelphia, v. Waldhauer*, 95 N. Y. Supp. 222, before the Supreme Court, Trial Term, New York County, it appeared that employers of labor in the building trades formed an organization to secure stability in conditions and certainty with respect to the performance of contracts by obtaining an agreement with their employees for arbitration instead of sympathetic strikes. Defendant, an employer, joined the Building Trades Employers' Association and gave a surety company a bond in favor of the association to obey its regulations and orders. The association, endeavoring to provide against strikes, arranged with the men entering their employment to sign an agreement to arbitrate their differences, and sent to each member a resolution that no members should employ workmen who had not signed. Defendant laid off his men for three weeks, when he took them back without consent of the association, and without asking them whether they had signed the arbitration agreement, and the association demanded payment of the surety on his bond because thereof. The Court held that employers have a right to organize and refuse employment for the purpose of accomplishing any lawful object; that the order requiring defendant to abstain from employing workmen who had not signed the arbitration agreement was lawful and within the fair import of the constitution of the association, so that he was liable to the surety company, because of its payment of the penalty accruing from the breach of the bond. The *Green Bag*, Boston, January, 1906, comments upon the case as follows: In *Curran v. Galen*, 152 N. Y. 33, it was held that an agreement between a labor union and an employers' union that the latter should employ only union men is illegal. The present case holds that an agreement between members of an employers' association to employ only workmen who sign an arbitration agreement is legal.

Employers' Association—Conspiracy—Injunction.—In the recent case of *Employing Printers' Club et al. v. Doctor Blosser Co.*, 50 S. E. 353, the Supreme Court of Georgia affirmed the judgment of the lower court for the Doctor Blosser Co. It appeared that the club formed a combination among the employing printers to control and fix the price of printing done in the city of Atlanta, and because the company refused to affiliate with the club they called out company's employees, which rendered it impossible for the company to conduct its business. Some of the employees returned to work and then unions refused to call a strike in company's shop, whereupon the members of the club declared "open shop." At this juncture of affairs company petitioned for an injunction and brought action for damages. The court held that a combination of two or more persons to injure one in his trade by inducing his employees to break their contract with him, or to decline to longer continue in his employment, is, if it results in damages, actionable.

Injunctions—Boycotts. In the recent case of *Jensen v. Cooks and Waiters' Union of Seattle et al.*, 81 Pac. 1069, it appeared that Jensen, who conducted a cafe in Seattle, refused to discharge an employee, upon demand of Cooks and Waiters' Union, who was not a member of the union and who refused to join, whereupon the union ordered a strike. Pickets were maintained in and about the entrance of cafe and interfered with its patrons. The Supreme Court of Washington held that while one person, or many persons jointly, may, if they are not under contract obligations to the contrary, quit the service of another at any time, and may lawfully state, either publicly or privately, the grievances felt by him or them giving rise to their conduct, yet such person or persons having no legitimate interests to protect

may not ruin the business of another by maliciously inducing his patrons and other persons not to deal with him, and by congregating about the entrance of his place of business, and there, either by persuasion or force, preventing his patrons and the public at large from entering his place of business or dealing with him; and their acts in so doing may be prevented by injunction.

Illegality of Closed Shop—Collective Bargaining—Agreements.—In the recent case of *Jacobs v. Cohen*, 183 N. Y. 207, the Court of Appeals of New York reversed the judgment of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court (*Jacobs v. Cohen*, 99 App. Div. 481). In the case before the court it appeared that a contract was entered into between the Protective Coat Tailors and Pressers' Union, Local 55, of the United Garment Workers of America (Meny Jacobs, President) and Morris and Louis Cohen of the firm of M. Cohen & Son, whereby the firm was prohibited from employing labor not belonging to the union, also, from employing members of the union not in good standing. A promissory note was given by the employers as collateral security, to be applied as liquidated damages for the violation of such contract. The court held (by vote of four to two) that the contract was legal and not violative of public policy, and that the promissory note was a valid and enforceable instrument.

Eight-Hour Law—Constitutionality.—In the recent case of *ex parte Kair*, 82 Pac. 453, the Supreme Court of Nevada held that, on an attack on the constitutionality of Act Feb. 23, 1903, (St. 1903, p. 33, c. 10), imposing a penalty on any one working more than eight hours a day in any mine, smelter, or mill for the reduction of ores, on the ground that such labor was not dangerous to health, evidence that particular reduction works and mills, including the one in which petitioner worked, were healthful, as distinguished from the healthfulness of mills in general throughout the country, was inadmissible, and that this act, regulating the hours of labor in mines and ore mills, etc., is not unconstitutional as depriving the miner of liberty and property without due process of law.

SLANDER OF THE BREWERY WORKERS.

During the past few weeks, says a writer in the *Motorman and Conductor*, there has been circulated through the press a slanderous story concerning the union brewery workmen of Cincinnati, Ohio. This story, like many others, was, without question, sent out by the employers to slander and injure the Union of the United Brewery Workers, and we regret to say that it was published even by some of the labor papers who have a habit of copying from the Associated Press such stories without verifying them.

The story was to this effect—that the brewery workers of Cincinnati had asked for an eight-hour workday; that the bosses had made the proposition that they would give them an eight-hour workday with the same rate of pay they were now receiving if the brewery workers would give up their free beer, or they would continue the nine-hour workday with the free beer. The story was sent out that the brewery workers accepted the nine-hour workday with the free beer.

Now free beer to the brewery workers is like free transportation to the railroad men. It was something that has been given since time immemorial and is never seriously considered in a discussion of the wage question, but is looked upon as something that belongs to the men by the right of the occupation. Now, the truth of the matter is that the brewery workmen's union had made their demands for the eight-hour workday. The companies did offer such a proposition as this, but the brewery workmen only laughed at it. They paid no attention to any such proposition, and anyone who knows the brewery workers' organization and its history knows that would be their attitude.

If you please, a minute, go back some three years ago into Cincinnati where there was a test of loyalty of the brewery workmen to their organization and

its demands. The companies at that time called the brewery workmen in and told them that they would have to give up the working cards of the union and withdraw from it, or else cease their employment from the company, not only cease receiving free beer but cease their employment entirely and be out of a job. Did the brewery workmen falter at that hour? Not by any means. They walked out in a body and stayed out without beer, work, or anything else until the bosses conceded them their rights and the rights of their union.

To those who know the brewery workmen, such a statement, I again repeat, is ridiculous. While there have been disputes on the question of jurisdiction between the brewery workmen and other organizations and times when we did not agree with the brewery workmen's position on that question, there has never been a time when anyone who knew them would question the loyalty of the brewery workmen to the trade union movement. It matters not what union has been engaged in a fight for improved conditions, the brewery workmen have always been there with substantial assistance. These rough-and-ready Germans don't know much about writing world-saving resolutions, but they do know how to fight for shorter hours, increased pay, and how to assist other unions to fight for the same. Instead of a beautiful-sounding resolution, they pass a motion donating so much money to assist the struggling union. A sample of this was seen during the street railway men's struggle in St. Louis, when the brewery workmen gave \$1.00 a week from every one of their members to assist the striking street car men. That merely shows their disposition, for in every strike of any magnitude or importance the same has been their history, and then to think or attempt to make people believe that this determined body of men would sacrifice the eight-hour workday for free beer is too ridiculous to be thought about by those who knew them and know their history.

The trouble is that stories of this kind circulate among people who don't know these men and the history of their organization and in that way injures them, but let me inform you, dear reader, that the brewery workmen resented this insult in Cincinnati. They presented their demands for the eight-hour workday and laughed at that silly proposition of the bosses on the question of free beer and went right on with their demands, set the time when they must be conceded, and we are happy to relate that the eight-hour workday has been conceded to the Cincinnati brewery workmen, and they will drink as much free beer in the future as they have in the past.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA, 1905.

The fatal industrial accidents in Canada during 1905 numbered 931, the largest number of deaths occurring among those engaged in railway service, of whom 216 lost their lives, a decrease of 57 compared with the previous year. Next in numerical importance come those engaged in the agricultural industry, of whom 135 were killed, as compared with 110 in 1904. There were 101 fatalities among those engaged in navigation, 75 in lumbering, 70 in mining, 69 in metal trades, and 58 among those engaged in unskilled labor. In the other trades and industries there were comparatively few fatalities.

The non-fatal industrial accidents occurring during 1905 numbered 2,414, against 2,095 in 1904. The greatest number of accidents was in the metal trades, in which there were 439, a decrease of 53 as compared with the previous year. There were 341 persons injured in the railway service, 155 in lumbering, 201 in the building trades, 136 in mining, 139 in wood-working trades, 150 in general transportation industries, and 141 in unskilled labor. In no other class of industry did the number exceed 85.—*The Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Canada, January, 1906.*

The daily average number of all persons in receipt of poor relief in Ireland for the year ended April 1, 1905, was 101,251, representing nearly 23 per thousand of the population.

G. S. BROWER RESIGNS PRESIDENCY OF FEDERATION.

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decided to represent himself, and the Santa Rosa people appointed F. E. Seymour.

The Council decided to request the Santa Rosa Committee to make an explicit statement of the meaning of the charge that Brower's actions had been "detrimental to unionism in Santa Rosa."

Mr. Brower was called before the Council and informed of the reasons why Second Vice-President Simmons was selected to preside at the trial, and he expressed himself as satisfied. Brower inquired as to the Council's intention regarding who would be allowed to be present during the proceedings. He was informed that none but witnesses and counsel would be permitted to attend the sessions of the Council. He expressed a desire to have newspaper men in attendance, but the Council would not permit this, the Chairman declaring that a stenographic report of the proceedings would be furnished the affiliated unions, and that the Council deemed the procedure determined on to be for the best interests of all concerned.

After being notified of the action of the Council the Santa Rosa Committee presented the following statement in explanation of the charges made against Brower:

Charges against G. S. Brower, President of California State Federation of Labor:

First—We claim, on good authority, that he exceeded his powers to the detriment of unionism in the city of Santa Rosa.

Second—Violation of Section 1, Article 12, of the Constitution of the California State Federation of Labor.

Explanatory—In charging that President G. S. Brower exceeded his power and authority when he signed the agreement of January 22, 1906, with the Builders' Exchange, in which he agreed to the open shop system for a period of six months, rescinded fines levied on members of unions by their organizations, and declared all firms and individuals on the unfair list of the Santa Rosa Labor Council to be fair; we claim that such action, if permitted to stand, would demoralize the unions of Santa Rosa.

The formal recognition of the open shop is unprecedented and would destroy the confidence of the members in the organizations.

The rescinding of fines would destroy discipline and practically act as an invitation to members of these organizations to defy the orders of a legal majority whenever self-interest suggested such a course.

To remove firms and individuals from the unfair list of the Labor Council in the wholesale manner adopted by President Brower is to practically serve notice on all employers that they may appeal from the action of the Labor Council to the President of the California State Federation of Labor and have the action of the Council set aside, a proceeding which cannot be countenanced by any labor organization and which is without precedent.

We insist that President Brower's action for these reasons were detrimental to unionism in Santa Rosa and that they were contrary to the laws of the State Federation of Labor and that he had no authority from any competent source to do as he did.

The charge of violation of Section 1, Article 12, of the Constitution of the State Federation of Labor does not, we believe, require any explanation. The autonomy guaranteed in this section was flagrantly violated by President Brower when he made the agreement complained of.

F. E. SEYMOUR,

W. L. GILBERT,

C. F. SCHATZ,

J. J. MURPHEY, Trial Committee.

While the Santa Rosa Committee was preparing this statement in relation to the charges the Council proceeded to transact regular routine business of the Federation, a report of which is published elsewhere in this issue of the LABOR CLARION.

After the explanatory statement of the Santa Rosa Committee had been submitted to the Council, it was decided to appoint a special committee to formulate a mode of procedure to govern the trial proceedings, and the following members were selected to act: Miss Anna M. Burkhardt, S. D. Simmons and J. H. Bowling.

An adjournment until 1:15 p. m. was then taken.

When the Council reconvened the special committee reported the following as the mode of pro-

cedure to govern the trial with respect to the questions on which the Council would hear testimony:

Testimony will be confined to those matters referred to in the charges against President G. S. Brower, and no evidence will be received unless it has a direct relation to the specific charges made.

The points on which the Executive Council will receive testimony are as follows:

First—The instructions under which President Brower went to Santa Rosa, and the authority, if any, given him by the Executive Council of the State Federation of Labor.

Second—President Brower's proceedings in Santa Rosa with respect to his communications, verbal or otherwise, with the Labor Council of Santa Rosa, its officials, or with its affiliated unions, or any of their officials.

Third—Circumstances immediately connected with the signing of the agreement with the Builders' Exchange, that is, the proceedings of the conference between President Brower and the members of the Builders' Exchange, at which the agreement dated January 22d was made.

Fourth—The proceedings of the Labor Council, or its affiliated unions, during meetings at which the agreement of January 22d was discussed and acted upon.

Fifth—The statement of President Brower to the Labor Council, its officers or affiliated unions or their officers, regarding the agreement of January 22, 1906.

Sixth—The Executive Council will receive testimony from any reliable person introduced as a witness by either party. If the competency of the witness is challenged, the Council will decide whether or not the testimony of such witness will be received.

ANNA BURKHARDT.

S. D. SIMMONS.

J. H. BOWLING.

The report of the committee was adopted by the Council.

The Council then directed that the procedure with relation to the class of testimony it would receive in the Brower trial be made known to Mr. Brower, and Mr. Seymour, the representative of the Santa Rosa Labor Council. The rules adopted by the Council were read, and Messrs. Brower and Seymour were asked if they had any objection to offer. Each replied that the procedure determined on by the Council was satisfactory.

The first witness called was F. E. Seymour, Secretary of the Santa Rosa Labor Council, and also member of the Carpenters and Joiners.

Replying to questions by Mr. Bowling, Mr. Seymour stated that Mr. Brower arrived in Santa Rosa on January 16th. Mr. Brower, Seymour testified, had stated to several members of the Labor Council on Monday evening, January 22d, that he intended to go to the Builders' Exchange and find out under what terms the labor troubles in Santa Rosa could be settled, and that if the Labor Council would adjourn until Wednesday evening he would then report to the Council. The Council for this reason adjourned until Wednesday evening. Tuesday, the 23d, the newspapers contained a statement to the effect that the labor troubles had been settled, and the agreement made by Brower with the Builders' Exchange was also published. [The text of this agreement is given in the first part of this report.] Seymour said that to the best of his knowledge Brower had asked no member of the Labor Council to go with him to the Builders' Exchange on the night he made the agreement. On Wednesday evening, January 24th, the Labor Council held a meeting, and at this meeting the agreement reported in the newspapers was read and Brower, who was present, was asked if it was correct. He replied that it was. The agreement was discussed, several of the delegates claiming that it was void. A motion was carried to postpone action on the agreement until the unions had had an opportunity to instruct their delegates on the matter. Immediately afterward a motion to reconsider this action—postponement—was made, Brower in the meantime having declared that the internationals would stand by him and that he would have the charters of the unions withdrawn if they did not abide by the agreement. Seymour also testified that Brower asserted that he had full power to make a settlement. After what Seymour termed the threats made by Brower, the motion to reconsider postponement of the question of indorsing Brower's agreement was carried,

and then a vote was taken on the question of indorsing the agreement made by Brower, and the motion to do so was carried by a bare majority of one. At the next meeting of the Council a telegram and letter from W. D. Hubert, General President of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners were read. Mr. Hubert, in emphatic language, condemned the agreement made by Brower and declared that it would not be recognized by his organization. The Council adopted a motion to reconsider its former action indorsing Brower's agreement, and the motion to indorse was then laid on the table. When President Hubert's telegram and letter were read at a meeting of the Carpenters' Union of Santa Rosa, that organization repudiated Brower's agreement. Several other unions took similar action, and at a meeting of the Labor Council on February 5th a committee of three was appointed to go to San Francisco and prefer charges against Brower before the Executive Council of the State Federation of Labor.

The foregoing is the substance of Seymour's direct testimony. He was then cross-questioned by Secretary-Treasurer Bowling, and in reply to the latter stated that Mr. Brower had received no authority—in writing or verbally—from either the Labor Council or its officers to make an agreement with the Builders' Exchange, nor had he been authorized to make such agreement at the mass meeting of union men held previous to the signing of the agreement. Questioned as to the threats he testified Brower had made at the meeting of the Labor Council on Wednesday, January 24th, Seymour said:

Mr. Seymour—To the best of my knowledge, after the motion was made that it should be laid over until the regular meeting of the Council, so that the delegates could be instructed to act, he stated that something would have to be done that night—to the best of my knowledge, he made the assertion that if we did not indorse his action we would have our charters withdrawn; that the Internationals would all stand back of him, and he got up on the floor and told the men: "If any of you want to go to work, go to work on my orders—I will stand between you and your locals. I know a plumber that will go to work in the morning. If any of you want to go to work, go to work in the morning, on my orders, without regard to instructions otherwise." These are not the exact words, but to that effect.

Mr. Brower then questioned Seymour, and it was developed that there was quite a number of union men present at the meeting of the Labor Council when the Brower agreement was under discussion who were not delegates to the Council, and a vote of these men on the question of indorsing the agreement was taken. Seymour stated that this vote, taken, he said, after Brower had made the threats charged, was 27 in favor of indorsing the agreement and 19 against.

Brower asked Seymour a number of questions relating to the threats he (Brower) was charged with having made, and which, Seymour insisted, influenced the men present to vote in favor of indorsing Brower's agreement with the Builders' Exchange. This part of the proceedings can best be told by quoting the stenographic report of the testimony, which is as follows on the point referred to:

Mr. Brower—In these charges which you signed, in one place you say that I threatened to take the charters away from the unions if they did not do thus and so.

Mr. Seymour—That your national headquarters would take your charters away from you.

Mr. Brower—Do you know how the charters are taken away by internationals from unions?

Mr. Seymour—For violation of laws of their constitution and by-laws, non-payment of dues, non-payment of per capita, etc.

Mr. Brower—Did you ever know of a labor union having its charter taken away for violation of law until it was first notified of such violation?

Mr. Seymour—No, I cannot say that I have.

Mr. Brower—Do you think that I, as an old organizer of the A. F. of L., would make a public statement that charters of unions would be withdrawn if they failed to do as I said they should?

Mr. Seymour—I think those are the words you used.

Mr. Brower—You claim, then, that I did use those words?

Mr. Seymour—I claim that you used words, if

not exactly as stated in the charges, to that effect—that the internationals would stand back of you.

Mr. Brower—You say in your direct evidence, Mr. Seymour, that to the best of your knowledge, I said these things. Now, you are not really certain I did say them, are you? Will you state where that part is in your direct examination right here before this Council now to-day? You state, to the best of your knowledge, the charges would be withdrawn. Now, you are not really certain that I said those words?

Mr. Seymour—Yes, I feel certain that you said words to that effect—that the internationals would stand back of you; that our charters would be taken away from us.

Mr. Brower—You say that now, after refreshing your memory. A few moments ago you said, to the best of your knowledge. Mr. Seymour, when was it I said that? Was it before the vote of the union men was taken or after the vote was taken?

Mr. Seymour—It was when it came up for reconsideration and before the original motion was put to indorse your action.

Mr. Brower—Did I say at the same time that I would take the responsibility?

Mr. Seymour—You did. You said that you would take the responsibility of the men going to work—that you would stand between them and their internationals—go to work on my orders, without instructions otherwise—words to that effect.

Mr. Brower—Now, Mr. Seymour, was it not a fact that just before the final vote was taken that I arose in my place and said that I would take the responsibility upon myself for any man that wanted to go to work, between him and his international union? Was it just before the final vote was taken? Was this said before the vote of the union men was taken? You claim that I said the charters will be taken away. Was that before the vote of the union men was taken?

Mr. Seymour—As near as I can remember, the assertion that the charters would be withdrawn was made before the union men took a vote to see how they stood on the question, so that the delegates would have something to go by.

Mr. Brower—After that vote was taken, then a vote was taken by the Labor Council, and was it just before the vote was taken by the Labor Council that I stated I would take the responsibility?

Mr. Seymour—Go to work, you said, anybody in the hall; I will take the responsibility.

Mr. Brower—Didn't you say, Mr. Seymour, that I influenced the men by that assertion—that I stated the charters would be taken away by their internationals, and that I would be responsible for any man that wanted to go to work, before those men took the vote, or before those men voted? You said that a while ago. Well, do you want to change it now?

Mr. Seymour—No. I want it to stand that these assertions were made by you; whether they were made before the unions took a vote or before the Labor Council took a vote is immaterial. The threats were made. These men were intimidated.

Mr. Brower—You swear that this was intimidation? Were these statements made before or after that vote?

Mr. Seymour—You made the statement while the men were going to vote, because they were too slow to suit you.

Mr. Brower—I cannot get to understand whether you mean that I made these assertions before the vote was taken by the union men or whether it was after the vote was taken by the union, and just before the Labor Council voted on the question, finally.

Mr. Bowling—The vote taken by the union men did not determine anything in regard to the agreement.

Mr. Seymour—Only it made some of the delegates of the Labor Council vote to indorse Mr. Brower's action.

Mr. Brower—The action, then, of the delegates, would determine whether the agreement was to be adopted or not.

Mr. Seymour—Yes, the action of the delegates would determine that. Mr. Brower made these threats before the delegates of the Labor Council voted upon the agreement; he made the threats before the delegates voted on it.

Mr. Brower—And not before the union men voted?

Mr. Seymour—You made threats both before the union men voted and before the delegates voted.

Mr. Bowling—You are certain that these threats were made; that Mr. Brower did threaten and say: "If you do not indorse my agreement I will go back home and the State Federation of Labor will abandon you, and Mr. McCarthy, of the State Building Trades Council, won't take you in, and your National headquarters will take your charters away from you and you will have to stand alone?"

Mr. Seymour—That is the gist of the threats made by Mr. Brower and were made before the Labor Council took a vote. This was at the adjournment meeting of the Labor Council.

Mr. Brower—I am charged with influencing

those men before voting, those union men—the action of those men decided in a measure what the vote of the delegates would be. I want Mr. Seymour to state explicitly whether these threats, as he says, were made before they voted or whether they were made after they voted. Now, how do you understand his answer?

Mr. Bowling—Are you specifically charged with influencing those union men by threats? Is that specifically charged?

Mr. Brower—I am charged with intimidation.

Mr. Brower—Mr. President, I want to bring out this point. I claim and assert that I did not make the threats that he says I did. I did say that I would be responsible for the men who wanted to go to work. It was after I had found out what the expressions of the union men were. I want to say it was after the action of these union men that I decided to override Mr. Seymour and the bunch that has been making the trouble in the town. I want to make it appear that I did not make any threat whatever that would influence those men before the final vote, and then I did say that I would be responsible for any men that wanted to go to work. They were hungry, and in order to go to work I said I would be responsible. Whether that happened before the vote or after . . .

Mr. Seymour—I will just make this statement: There were threats made both before the union men voted and before the delegates voted.

Further questioning brought out the fact that a hop buyer named C. C. Donovan accompanied Brower when he went to the meeting of the Builders' Exchange. Brower insisted that he had selected Donovan instead of A. Connors, a union carpenter, on the advice of several union men. Donovan was introduced to Brower as a man of influence and friendly to the unions. Donovan, however, was not actually present when the agreement was signed.

Brower questioned Seymour regarding the charge of "suspicious conduct," and Seymour testified that it had been reported that Brower had stated at the time of the mass meeting he had said that "the union men of Santa Rosa had to swallow a bitter pill," but that he (Brower) would not be there when they did. Brower denied that he had made such a remark, and, further on, he asked Seymour the direct question:

"Do you know of anything or any point wherein I acted in a way that would lead men to think I had accepted a bribe?"

"Seymour answered "No," and Brower then stated he had no further questions to ask.

When Seymour had finished his testimony, Secretary-Treasurer Bowling asked Mr. Brower a number of questions. He began by asking Brower if he thoroughly understood all of the charges made against him by the Santa Rosa Labor Council. Brower replied that he thoroughly understood the charges. Bowling then asked him if he desired to admit the truth of any of the charges. To this Brower replied:

"None, except that I did not understand the instructions of the committee [Executive Council] correctly; didn't go off with them correctly."

After further questioning, Brower declared that he had no doubt regarding the instructions of the Executive Council until he read the printed minutes of the meeting at which he had been instructed to go to Santa Rosa. He claimed he did not see these minutes until after he had signed the agreement, although he had visited San Francisco on the Sunday preceding the day he had made the agreement, and that the printed minutes had been received at his home, but, he asserted, they had not been delivered to him personally. At this point Secretary Bowling read a letter he had received from Mr. Brower. It is as follows:

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, January 21, 1906.

Friend Bowling: I have been having a strenuous time of it at Santa Rosa this week, and it is not ended yet. Will have to go back for next week. We have the Citizens' Alliance fight on there sure enough. Their union and treasury is just about exhausted. I wish you would have some circulars printed asking affiliated unions to make them a donation. I think it would be well to give them \$100 from our treasury. We will talk that over later, however. It was the worst mix-up I ever met with. I am trying hard to fix things. The boys have yielded me full sway and I am treating with them. Their company is made up with contractors, lumber-

men, merchants and various others. Some of them are full-blooded Citizens' Alliance. I have succeeded in splitting off two plumbing shops from them. Several plumbers will go to work to-morrow. Hope to have a number of carpenters at work a little later. I am to meet their Citizens' Alliance Building Exchange to-morrow night. Expect to have a hot time. I tell the contractors if they stand for the open shop they won't be allowed to build a brick building this coming season, and some of them know I am not trying to bluff, and there is a division in their ranks. I am feeling quite sure of success. I have had the assistance of a young man who is quite prominent in the town. He wants a settlement so that building may go on. The two newspapers, also, are giving me all the help possible. Tuesday night there is to be a mass meeting. There is so much excitement over the matter I expect a big crowd. I had a meeting for union men Thursday night last week and the boys took all the scolding I gave them for their mistakes pleasantly. Yours, etc., G. S. BROWER.

Brower was questioned as to how he harmonized the statements made in the letter to Bowling with his subsequent action in signing an "open-shop" agreement. On this point the testimony reads:

Mr. Brower—After I had been around this town, I became convinced of the fact that the labor unions would be beaten unless they changed and adopted a different policy. I became convinced of that fact, and I think it was the day before the meeting of the Builders' Exchange, I learned that they had signed an agreement, all of them, to not recognize the union in any manner, to not have any more committees meet. That is what I learned.

Q.—And then you signed this agreement on that ground?

A.—No, sir. I went into that Council and contended for a recognition of the unions. I had finally risen to go out of the room before there was any suggestion of any policy or agreement that they would recognize the unions. I had risen to leave the room when this proposition came first to me. I had made the proposition to them that the union men work with the non-union men to finish up unfinished work, and it was talked down.

Mr. Bowling—This is entirely off the question. You are waiving your contention that the Executive Council sent you here with full power to make this agreement.

A. I do not claim that the Executive Council had given authority to make such an agreement, and the agreement was no agreement until the unions indorsed it. * * * It was binding upon the Builders' Association alone until the unions had indorsed it.

Mr. Gallagher—You will admit that you did wrong when you signed this open shop agreement, without consulting the entire Executive Board of the State. You will admit that you took a whole lot of strength away from the unions of this city and the State Federation, when you did this, without consulting any of the other officers?

A.—I took the responsibility upon myself to bring the labor unions a proposition—it was a signed proposition and it was of no force or effect until they had indorsed it.

Q.—Then you admit that this agreement that you signed does not amount to anything today, and the town stands as it was before you signed the agreement?

A.—If they refuse to indorse it, certainly.

Brower, in response to further questions, declared that he believed, before he went to the meeting of the Builders' Exchange, that he had the tacit agreement of the union men affected, excepting a few of the leaders who desired, he said, "to keep the trouble going," that they would favor rescinding all fines and wipe out the unfair list created by the Labor Council as a result of the recent industrial troubles in Santa Rosa.

At this point Chairman Simmons called attention to the fact that the presentation of evidence for the prosecution had been interrupted by calling on Brower and questioning him, practically permitting him to make his defense before the Santa Rosa people had concluded their testimony. He insisted that the Santa Rosa witnesses be heard, and then Brower have an opportunity to introduce his witnesses. When Chairman Simmons made this ruling, Mr. Brower made a statement justifying his actions and protesting against the ruling of the Council with respect to the nature of the testimony to be taken. The official report of the proceedings from this point until

(Continued on Page 9.)

UNION VS. "FREE" LABOR.

Fight for Minimum Wage Scale Should Be Supported by Fair-Minded Employers.

The free laborer, the man who works for wages for whom he chooses, did not exist as a class until within 600 years of the present time. History records the various stages of labor's progress through slavery and serfdom down to the establishment of the present wage system; the solution of which is the cause of so much of the existing industrial strife between employer and employed. The wages to be paid as a reward for labor is therefore worthy of much consideration by the rank and file of labor organizations.

Workmen, in the struggle to attain their just rights, should be insistent in asking why it is that he who produces the most of all wealth should enjoy the least, when the men whose toil produces the least of it do by legal evasion of law and business enjoy the most of it. In other words, he who creates all the wealth should have a fair share of what he produces.

Since wages (no matter how small) is being regarded as the value of the workman's share of what he produces, all who work for wages should direct their efforts to the establishment of a wage founded upon an irreducible principle, and of sufficient value as to be in reality a fair compensation for what labor produces.

All men whose labor is worth using should be paid enough to support themselves decently and gradually improve their condition. This means the establishment of a minimum wage for every worker whom an employer shows a willingness to put to work. Beyond this minimum wage scale, which should irreducibly establish the lowest grade of labor, of what kind soever, the scale of efficiency should rise proportionately to that of the most skilled, the most capable and the most energetic. In no case, however, should the wage be so low as to admit of no emergence from a hand-to-mouth living condition.

From a trades union standpoint the minimum wage is the best visible recognition of wage progress that the working class can possess.

There is always in all countries a minimum wage. There is a minimum wage in this country. There is a minimum wage in China. The question is what it should be. In these United States a minimum wage ought to mean decent living room, decent clothes for our wives, the opportunity for school and the playground for our children. It should mean leisure, the cultivation of our thoughts to good things; good, wholesome food, and a natural opportunity to use the best efforts of each for the good of all. In China a minimum wage means a little rice and an occasional rodent. The trade agreement establishing the minimum wage checks the greedy, avaricious employer from cutting down the wage of his non-union employees below a certain measure, below that of the trade agreement wage. When the union does not establish the minimum wage schedule you will find that the condition of the union men will go down, always a peg or two lower. It is the agreement with the minimum that holds up the wage of even the non-union man.

It is to the interest of the fair-minded employer to see that the union is well established and aided in maintaining a minimum scale; for if it is not, why, the minimum of the greatest skinflint in the trade will be the minimum that will prevail.

Labor unions should aim to avoid any wage scale admitting of the individual bargain below a living wage minimum, because the individual bargain must of necessity be determined by the man who in the direst distress, and in the most immediate need of money in order to buy the things for which he and his may be craving.

The employer contends that he is willing to pay the worker what he thinks his efficiency will produce, or, in other words, what the employer wants to pay; especially is this so where the worker has no trade organization to protect the craft. He often

holds that he created the opportunity to labor, and so informs us (as placidly as if he controlled the whole planetary system) of his terms for us to accept or reject.

He is unconscious of the fact that though he may plan to build intricate and beautiful mansions, execute drawings that present a beautiful aspect on paper, it is the effort of labor alone which makes all such schemes a reality. Let these efforts cease and he is powerless in his undertakings.

The most useful and most righteous duty unionism has to perform is to help the least efficient to become more efficient, and to protect them during this progress the more skilled and able should even look for more than they demand for their less favored brothers. This will help to make the enforcement of the scale more generally established.

A sincere, honest and industrious employe should never be dependent upon the wage scale of any union, but should, however, insist that the lowest rate of pay be considered fair for any craftsman who can secure work must be kept up to a decent standard of living.

Labor organizations who assume that the evolution of wages is the greatest possible advantage to their members must devote some little consideration to the development of those members by showing evidence that the unionist is competent and worth the scale.

Organization, a trade agreement embodying an apprentice system, and a minimum wage, are, in brief, the essentials to be acquired in our efforts to secure more humane living conditions for those who work for wages.—*The Carpenter.*

LABOR TROUBLES OF THE CENTURIES.

B. C.—About 50,000 laborers employed on the pyramids of Cheops are said to have complained of the food furnished them, and refused to work. Several thousands were cut to pieces by the troops. The rest were driven back to work.

B. C. 600—Over 30,000 laborers employed by the Emperor of China on the embankment of the Yellow river, demanded higher pay and ceased work; 1,700 were beheaded and the rest resumed work.

B. C. 29—Workmen employed by Herod to rebuild the temple and palaces of Jerusalem revolted on account of poor food and insufficient pay. They were surrounded and butchered by the Parthian cavalry in Herod's pay.

A. D. 64—The masons employed by Nero to rebuild Rome after the fire objected to the wages offered them and struck. They were surrounded in the streets by the Pretorian guards and several hundred killed. The rest surrendered, seventeen were crucified and the rest went to work.

72—The Jews ordered to build the Triumphal arch of Titus refused to work and were slain by hundreds by the city garrison of Rome.

342—Masons employed by contractors to build a church in Constantinople struck for higher pay. The contractor appealed to Constantine, who ordered a half dozen of the ringleaders to be hanged before the church.

804—Some workmen employed by Charlemagne on a palace of Aix La Chapelle refused to continue unless their wages were increased. Twenty-two were hanged and the rest were sent to Spain to be placed in the galleys.

1039—Strike among the laborers employed by William the Conqueror to build Hastings Castle. A number were beheaded and a number sent to France as slaves.

1215—The rights of laborers and mechanics recognized by Magna Charta. The farm laborer not to be deprived of his furniture or his spades, the tools of the latter to be exempt from seizure for debt.

1271—Riots caused by striking farm laborers at Norfolk, England. The Cathedral and many houses burned. The king went to Norwich and witnessed the hanging of many of the rioters.

1381—Tremendous insurrection of farm laborers

and mechanics under Wat Tyler. Suppressed with great cruelty.

1495—Strike among the tailors and the turban makers of Constantinople. The Sultan was appealed to and twenty-six of the strikers were hanged, and the rest drafted into the army.

1539—Workmen employed to pull down one of the suppressed monasteries in England revolted for better pay. Several were put to death and the others were imprisoned.

1563—Masons employed on the Escorial Palace, Spain, refused to work unless better paid. Seven were put to the galleys and the rest were exiled to America.

1625—Strike among the tea pickers of the central Chinese provinces for higher pay. They were hanged by the dozens at the command of the nobleman entrusted with the trust.

1705—The shipbuilders and sailmakers employed by Peter the Great at St. Petersburg struck for shorter hours. Seven were hanged, 127 went to Siberia and 952 were drafted into the army.

1775-1800—Many trade unions were formed in England, France and Germany.

1739—Laws passed in England prohibiting labor unions.

1799—Serious riots in Wales caused by miner's hatred of unpopular superintendents; suppressed by dragoons.

1831—Many strikes and much rioting in Wales among the iron workers. Troops sent, the mob was fired on and many killed.

1836—London weavers strike against Irish workmen. Terrible riots and many lives lost.

1863—Great riot at Staleybridge, England, caused by the imperfect distribution of relief to the striking cotton operatives. Put down by the military after much loss of life.

1872—General strike of journeymen bakers in London. Great suffering for want of bread.

1872—Lockout of agricultural laborers belonging to the British Labor Union. Much suffering among men.

1873—The panic year attended by a very serious falling off in the membership of most of the unions.

1876—Strike among the bakers of Berlin. Soldiers were permitted to work for the master bakers and the strike was a failure.

1877—General railroad and other strikes in the United States, beginning on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. Riots in Pittsburg and Chicago. Over \$3,000,000 worth of property destroyed in Pittsburg. Rioters fired on by cannon and many killed. In Chicago fifteen were killed and over a hundred were wounded. General Sheridan with troops sent to Pittsburg.

1892—Great strike at Homestead, caused by the Carnegie Company declining to sign the scale proposed by the Amalgamated Iron Workers. Battle between Pinkertons and the strikers. The militia ordered out and order restored. The strike was declared off.

1895—Strike of the Eastern Cotton spinners, the the Great Northern Railway, the Pullman strike; the first two were without violence. The troops were called out and rioting ensued in the Pullman industry, which has not fully recovered yet from the effects.

1897—The coal miner's strike in the bituminous coal fields in the Central States, involving 75,000 men. It lasted twelve weeks and was without violence.

1902—The anthracite coal miners' coal strike, involving 147,000 men, for higher wages and better conditions. Lasted six months. Very little violence. Settled by arbitration.

1904—Two great strikes, the stock-yards in Chicago, involving 50,000 men, from July to September, and the Fall River operatives. Both strikes for higher wages and better conditions of labor. The stock-yards failed and the Fall River strike was settled by intervention of the Governor.

FACTORY LEGISLATION.

Trade Unions Have Stood Behind All Measures for the Elevation of the Working Class.

No invention in "social organization" is so supremely characteristic of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries as is the development and application of factory legislation, writes Ira Cross of the University of Wisconsin in the *American Federationist*. Beginning in England with the passage of "The Health and Morals Apprentices Act" in 1802, it has spread to almost every portion of the civilized world. At the present time there are few, if any, of the manufacturing nations in the Eastern or Western hemispheres which have not inaugurated a more or less extensive code of factory laws. As Webb truly says:

The opening of the twentieth century finds it prevailing over a larger area than the public library or the savings bank; it is, perhaps, more far-reaching, if not more ubiquitous than even the public elementary school or the policeman.

Applying at first only to the employment of children in the textile mills, and regulating such matters as hours of labor and sanitation, it has been extended in later years so that it now covers almost every trade and occupation as well as every activity in the industrial world.

But behind this tremendous advance in the development of factory legislation in the United States has stood the labor union fighting now upon the industrial and now upon the political field for those measures which would mean the elevation of the working class. The very first piece of factory legislation in the United States, the Massachusetts act of 1836, as well as the last labor law placed upon the statute books of any State in the Union, was formulated and passed primarily because of the influence brought to bear upon public opinion and legislators by organized labor. To be sure, the enactment of such protective measures has always met with the determined opposition of the employing class, but throughout all these struggles the old motto, "Labor omnia vincit," has always held true.

Up to the early part of the nineteenth century but little manufacturing was carried on in the United States. England had supplied all of our demands for factory products. The war of 1812, however, together with the various protective tariff measures which followed led to the investment of large amounts of capital in manufacturing enterprises. America had determined to produce for herself and from this time down to the present day, the history of the United States has been a recital of continual industrial progress.

But America was to reap the whirlwind of her ways, for no sooner was manufacturing taken from the home and placed within the factory than the worst conceivable abuses sprang up. "The cradle and the home were robbed to supply cheap labor power;" men, women and children toiled from sunrise to sunset and in some instances were forced to be at work by half-past 4 each morning. No attention was given to the ventilation or sanitation of the factories, and the health of the employes was a thing never considered.

To protect themselves the workers organized local unions, and as early as 1832 an agitation for a ten-hour day and other reforms was begun. Nothing was accomplished, however, until 1836, when Massachusetts took the first step and passed a law relating to the instruction of youths employed in the mills of that State. This was the first fruit of labor's early battles for protective legislation. It was the entering wedge, and much more was to follow in future years.

The agitation for a ten-hour day continued with increased vigor and resulted in President Van Buren signing an order in 1840 decreeing that thenceforth ten hours should be the legal workday in the government navy yards. This was quickly followed in 1842 by a law in Massachusetts limiting the hours of labor to ten a day for children under twelve years of age, but the ten-hour day in this State for women

and children under eighteen was not obtained until 1874, and it was then brought about almost entirely by the good work done in its behalf by the Knights of St. Crispin, an early labor organization.

In the meantime (1866) the National Labor Union had succeeded in getting through Congress the first eight-hour bill relating to federal employes. Subsequent agitation by the unions has resulted in the majority of the industrial States establishing a legal ten-hour day, provided that no contract to the contrary exists. All of these concessions wrung from the employing class were but forerunners of the work which is being done today by the American Federation of Labor in its attempts to inaugurate an eight-hour day for all governmental work.

Throughout its entire history organized labor has continually fought for better conditions, under which the worker might sell his labor power.

After winning its struggles and educating the public to the needs of the toiling masses, it has then tried to induce Congress and the State legislatures to enact such laws as would make the fruits of its victories upon the industrial field the common heritage of future generations. The laws thus obtained, besides regulating the hours of labor, usually provide for the guarding of dangerous machinery, elevator openings and vats containing molten metal or hot fluids, for the sanitation, lighting, heating and ventilation of work rooms, for the whitewashing or painting of factory walls, the installation of exhaust fans for the removal of gases and dust, and for the placing of mechanical belt and gearing shifters. Provisions are also made for the appointment of factory inspectors, the reporting of accidents and for many other matters too numerous to mention.

Trade unions and factory legislation have gone hand in hand from the early part of the nineteenth century. Both arose from the same cause, namely, the inability of the worker to deal single handedly with the employer, and both tend toward the same goal—the betterment of the worker's condition. Both have their special fields in which they cannot be excelled. For fixing wages and settling certain of the more or less detailed matters relative to the labor contract, the union cannot be surpassed as an effective tool in the hands of the workers. For determining the general conditions under which the worker is to labor, for regulating such matters as the protection of the life and health of the employes, the factory acts are very useful.

The battles for such measures by organized labor take place in the halls of the legislature, and entail no loss to industry or to the workers as do strikes, boycotts and picketing. The latter, although necessary at times, are recognized by all to be a rather costly method of obtaining labor's demands. Then, too, the factory laws usually cover an entire industry, or, at least a certain class of workers in that industry. For the great unorganized masses of the weaker members of the working class, the women and the children, the factory acts must continue to be of great assistance, and in obtaining this legislation the trade unions in the future, as in the past, are the most important factor.

The great objection to factory laws, however, is that the legislators are exceptionally slow in passing those measures demanded by labor. With the union a fight is waged and won or lost in a short time and the demand granted or rejected.

It is safe to say that if the American workingman had waited for Congress or the State legislature to obtain higher wages and better factory conditions for him and his fellow employes, we would not have labor occupying the place that it does today in our social, political and economic worlds.

There are 300 shoe factories in this country using the union stamp, according to a report recently issued. These factories give employment to 40,000 union shoe workers. Most of the best and largest shops are organized.

PRACTICAL RESULTS OF ORGANIZATION

Instances of the Benefits Street Carmen Have Received Through Their Union.

The records of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes show that thousands and thousands of street railway employes have received the blessing of a higher wage through its efforts. The records of the organization show, says the *Motorman and Conductor*, for instance, that our members in Colorado Springs, Colo., when organized were working for 15 cents an hour. At the present time they are receiving 20 cents for the first year, 22½ for the second year, and 25 cents an hour after that period.

Detroit, Mich., at the time of organizing were receiving 14 cents an hour. At the present time they are receiving 23½ cents an hour.

East Liverpool, Ohio, at the time of organizing were receiving 12½ cents an hour. At the present time they are receiving 23 cents an hour.

Pittsburg, Pa., at the time of organizing were receiving 16 2-3 cents an hour. At the present time they are receiving 22, 23 and 24 cents an hour.

Newcastle, a small city in Pennsylvania, at the time of organizing were receiving 12½ cents an hour. At the present time they are receiving 22 cents an hour.

New Orleans, La., at the time of organizing, four years ago, were receiving 13 cents an hour. At the present time they are receiving 21 cents, with an agreement granting them half a cent increase a year for the next four years.

Belleville, Ill., were receiving at the time of organizing about 12½ cents an hour. At the present time they are receiving \$2.15 for a nine-hour work-day.

Troy, N. Y., were receiving 16 2-3 cents an hour at the time of organizing. At the present time they are receiving 22 cents an hour.

Oakland, Cal., were receiving less than 20 cents an hour at the time of organizing. After less than four years of organization they are receiving 25 cents an hour.

San Francisco, Cal., were receiving 20 cents an hour. After less than four years of organization they are receiving as high as 27½ cents an hour, and so on the record goes down through the list, showing the improvements that have come to the street and electric railway men of America through the efforts of the organization.

TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA, 1905.

There was a large decrease in the number of labor disputes in Canada in 1905 (87) compared with 103 in 1904, and 160 in 1903. The number of work people involved was somewhat greater than in 1904, there being 16,127 in 1905 against 15,665 in the preceding year. Of the total number involved in 1905, 12,191 were directly concerned and 4,138 indirectly. The total working days lost in 1905 aggregated 284,140, a slight increase as compared with the year 1904, during which year the total time lost was 278,956 working days.

As to trades affected we find the building industry with the largest number of disputes (19), followed by the metal working industry with 13, mining with 12, and clothing with 11. Of the 87 disputes which began during 1905 the demand for increase in wages was the cause of 30, to resist reduction in wages eight, while the question of wages in some form entered into the cause of 46 disputes.

Regarding methods of settlement, 41 were ended through negotiations between the parties concerned, two were settled through the friendly mediation of the Department of Labor, and one through the mediation of the Secretary of the Board of Arbitration of Quebec. The remaining disputes ended without any negotiations. Thirty-seven disputes were settled in favor of the employers, 24 in favor of the employes, and in 15 cases compromises were reached.—*The Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Canada, January, 1906.*

LABOR CLARION

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TO ADVERTISERS—The LABOR CLARION reserves the right to cancel any advertising contract when the advertiser has been declared unfair by the San Francisco Labor Council or the American Federation of Labor.

Notification of a change of address must be received at the LABOR CLARION office not later than noon of Monday in order to insure correction for the current week.

Members of subscribing unions, when notifying the LABOR CLARION of a change of address, must give old address, and also give name of their union, in order to insure prompt attention to their request.

Copy for advertisements for the current week must be received at the LABOR CLARION office not later than noon of Tuesday.



BROWER'S RESIGNATION.

Elsewhere in this issue of the LABOR CLARION is published a comprehensive report of the proceedings of the meeting of the Executive Council of the State Federation of Labor, held in Santa Rosa, Sunday, the 25th ult., which culminated in the resignation of G. S. Brower as President of the Federation, a position to which he had been elected at the annual convention held in Oakland the first week in January of this year.

Brower had been delegated by the Executive Council of the Federation to go to Santa Rosa and investigate conditions there in order that the Executive Council might be thoroughly informed of the existing conditions before sending out an appeal to the affiliated unions to contribute money to the Santa Rosa unionists who had been on strike for some time because of the efforts of employers to establish the open shop system in that city. Brower was in Santa Rosa eleven days, and finally signed an agreement with the Builders' Exchange which provided that the "open shop" system would prevail for six months, that all fines levied by unions against their members for violation of the orders of the organizations in relation to the recent troubles be rescinded, and that all firms which had been declared unfair by the Labor Council be declared fair.

The Santa Rosa unions made vigorous objection to this extraordinary agreement, and finally preferred charges against Brower before the Executive Council of the Federation. Brower sought to justify his action by claiming that conditions in Santa Rosa and the arbitrary action of several leaders of the unions of that city warranted him in signing the "open shop" agreement. When the Executive Council convened in Santa Rosa to take testimony on the charges against Brower it adopted a definite policy with reference to the matters on which testimony would be received. Both Brower and his prosecutors were notified of the Council's action, and asked if they had any objection to offer. Brower and the representative of the Santa Rosa unions expressed themselves satisfied with the ruling of the Council. Later in the proceedings, however, Brower protested against the action of the Council in confining the testimony to matters directly connected with the

charges made against him, and stopped all further proceedings by tendering his resignation.

An impartial review of the testimony taken last Sunday shows that Mr. Brower erred grievously in taking the action he did in Santa Rosa, and his usefulness as an officer of the State Federation was destroyed. His resignation was timely under the circumstances.

While it was conceded by practically every one who is acquainted with the matter that Brower's action in signing the agreement with the Builders' Exchange was absolutely without justification, taking into consideration the principles of Labor Unionism and the constitution of the State Federation of Labor, no one contends that Brower was influenced by improper motives.

First Vice-President T. F. Gallagher of Oakland will perform the duties of President of the Federation until the next annual convention.

STABLEMEN'S FIGHT PRACTICALLY WON.

The efforts of the Stablemen's Union to restore the wage scale of \$2.50 a day for twelve hours' work, have been so successful that it may fairly be stated that the men have won their fight. The following stables have agreed to the conditions demanded by the union:

St. George, Bush street; Green Valley, Mission street; Pacific Carriage Company, Eighth street; Dexter Prince, Grove street; McCafferty's, Twenty-fourth and Mission; Morrison's, Twenty-first and Mission; Jorgenson's, Twenty-first and Mission; Pease, Twenty-first and Valencia; Van Ness, Van Ness avenue; Ellis-Street Stable, 615 Ellis street; Madigan & Oneil, 121 Grove street; Goldberg, Bowen & Co., Sutter and Jones; Collin's, 1525 California street; Devisadero Stables, Devisadero, near Fulton; Lindauer's, Folsom street; Marks', Howard street; Spreckels', Fulton near Park; Derby, Geary and Leavenworth; Thomkinson's, 59 Minna; Santa Rosa, Eleventh and Market; Gilmore's, Thirteenth and Mission; Johnston's, Twelfth and Mission; Holleson's, Thirteenth and Howard; Bay City, Sacramento, near Van Ness; Spiegel's, Washington, near East; McLaughlin's, Tenth and Harrison; Park Riding School, Fulton and Sixth avenue; S. F. Riding Club, Seventh avenue.

One hundred and forty-seven employed therein.

At this writing the owners of the following stables have refused to grant the conditions asked and the members of the Stablemen's Union employed therein are on strike:

Kelley's, Pine street; Golden Gate, Golden Gate avenue; Santa Clara, Golden Gate avenue; United Carriage, Natoma street; O. K., 1212 Valencia street; Glacieo, Seventeenth street; Brooks', Larkin and Bush.

The Horseshoers' Union has decided to stand by the Stablemen, and its members will not shoe horses from the stables where a strike has been called by the Stablemen's Union.

COOKS AND WAITERS' VICTORY.

After futile attempts through the courts to prevent the Cooks and the Waiters from conducting a boycott against the Bristol restaurant on Market street, the proprietor of that establishment has agreed to unionize his restaurant and to-day signed an agreement to that effect.

Judge Hebbard, during the week, refused to grant an injunction restraining the Waiters and Cooks from picketing the Bristol, and running a wagon on Market street advertising the fact that the Bristol was a non-union house. The Judge made a personal investigation of the conditions, and when the case came before him for trial refused to grant the injunction, declaring that his investigation of the matter did not warrant the issuance of an injunction.

Demand the blue label of the Cigar Makers when buying cigars.

G. S. BROWER RESIGNS PRESIDENCY OF FEDERATION.

(Continued from Page 5.)

Brower's resignation had been formally accepted are as follows:

Mr. Brower—I want to make this statement and the reason I make it is because I am not going to be allowed here to show the conditions that were in Santa Rosa, under the rules that have been adopted. I want to make this statement, and that is, that I do not consider that I violated my authority as State President in endeavoring to try to settle this question; the authority the Board gave me appears in the minutes, and they are undoubtedly true. Now that I refresh my memory, I put the motion myself, so I take it upon myself entirely that the minutes are correct, but I do claim that as State President, I had the authority to settle the question, and I went to these men and I got them to sign an agreement for the very best settlement that I could possibly get, and I brought that to the Labor Council for them to indorse. It was of no effect until the unions indorsed it; it bound nobody until they indorsed it. Now, then, I simply overrode Mr. Seymour in that meeting when I got up and stated after I had found that the union men of the town wanted to settle, I then got up and I said that I would take the responsibility upon myself. I did not say the State Federation, I said myself and I pointed to myself, between them and their unions and it would be some time, at least, before that was reversed by the Internationals, and then the Labor Council indorsed it by one vote; the Carpenters did not, so it was of no effect, and when the Labor Council refused to abide by it, it was of no effect. My intentions were good and pure; and now, Mr. President, I will not trouble you with making anything more of a fight here at this time in this matter. I won't take up your time; I will simply leave the whole matter with the Council to act as they deem best, or I will tender my resignation now. I do not want to keep the Council here. I am not going to be permitted to show up conditions.

Mr. Bowling—Mr. Brower, do you tender your resignation to this council?

A.—Well, it would be said that I resigned under fire if I did that.

Mr. Bowling—Mr. Brower, do you tender your resignation here.

A.—I believe, under the circumstances, Mr. Secretary, that it would be best for me to tender my resignation, and let the matter rest where it is, so far as I am concerned; I am not going to be allowed to show that the conditions were here.

Chairman—That is immaterial.

Mr. Bowling—Now, Mr. Brower, you are tendering your resignation to this Board because the Board has made a ruling that they are not going into all of the affairs of the labor unions of Santa Rosa from the time of the inception of the trouble, because they have decided to deal directly with the signing of this agreement and the authority invested in you to sign the agreement.

Mr. Brower—Mr. Secretary, I do not care to criticize the Council. I believe the Council is acting according to their best judgment; I am not criticizing you, but it seems to me that if I am unable to show that there were conditions existing in this town that justified me in acting as I did, then there is no possible show for me to remain here as President of the Council; that is the way it seems to me.

Mr. Bowling—Under the mode of procedure adopted by the Council as to the evidence that would be accepted, when they were read to you, you did not make any objections, did you?

Mr. Brower—If I did not make them, I certainly felt them.

Mr. Bowling—Why did you not make the objection then if you had any objections to make to the mode of procedure laid down?

Chairman—Do you understand that question, Mr. Brower?

A.—I understand.

Q.—Can you answer it, Mr. Brower?

A.—I did not make my objections at that time known because of the fact that I thought at that time I had better get through with this trial, but after going into the trial I have concluded that it will be useless to go through with this trial. Now, it is no disrespect to the committee that I cut the matter short; I have no disrespect for the committee.

Chairman—Do you feel as though this committee does not intend to deal fairly with you?

A.—I have come to the conclusion that it would be useless on my part to go through with this movement, or with this trial without such evidence as I could bring in to show that there were conditions existing in Santa Rosa that justified me in acting the way I did. Now, I am willing to leave it with the committee and not resign, but just let the committee suspend me, or, if it is necessary in order to stop it, I resign, just as the committee chooses. Consider my resignation. I do not want it said I

resigned under fire. I do not want to keep you people here a long time uselessly.

Mr. Bowling—The committee has not asked you for your resignation; you volunteered your resignation to the Executive Council.

Mr. Brower—As I say, I do not want to take the time of the council, and I say that I resign to get rid of the trial. I am willing to let you folks decide upon this matter and suspend me, if you choose.

Chairman—Or would you rather discontinue the matter as far as you are concerned, and resign?

Mr. Brower—Yes.

Mr. Gallagher—I would like to ask Mr. Brower a question.

Mr. Brower—I will simply resign.

Mr. Gallagher—I desire to know if Mr. Brower is willing, as the evidence now stands, to leave it with the Council, or does he desire to resign?

Mr. Brower—I am willing to leave the matter entirely with the Council. They can obtain such evidence as they choose in regard to the matter. I have stated that this agreement I did not consider binding upon anybody until it was indorsed.

Mr. Seymour—Why did you have it in the papers and have it sent broadcast over the country?

Mr. Brower—I cannot help what the newspapers publish.

Here a recess of ten minutes was taken to allow Mr. Brower an opportunity to present his resignation formally. Upon reconvening the Secretary read the following:

"To the Executive Council of the State Federation of Labor: I hereby resign as President of the State Federation of Labor."

G. S. BROWER.

"Signed, Feb. 25, 1906."

When the resignation had been read First Vice-President Gallagher made the following motion:

Mr. Gallagher—I move that we accept the resignation of President Brower, for the following reasons: First, that he did not produce any evidence whereby he was given authority to make the agreement in dispute, either from the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor, the Labor Council of Santa Rosa, or the unions affiliated with the Labor Council of Santa Rosa, and refused to go further with the case, stating that he would prefer to hand in his resignation than for the case to proceed further, which he did.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Holmquist, and carried by a unanimous vote.

Before adjourning the Council directed Vice-President Holmquist, who is State Organizer, to visit Santa Rosa, Petaluma and Chico, awaiting further instructions from the Executive Council.

The proceeding of the Council occupied about five hours' time. The entire proceedings will be printed and a copy forwarded to each of the affiliated unions next week.

STATE FEDERATION EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Following are the minutes of the meeting of the Executive Council of the State Federation of Labor held at Santa Rosa, Sunday, February 25th, when the Council took up routine business during a recess in the proceedings of the Brower trial:

Communication received from Typographical Union, No. 77, Erie, Pa., and the request granted. Resolutions in accordance with this request were sent to the following: Gordon & Bennett, Room 1, 1301 Broadway, New York City; Vance & Sullivan, Broadway Theatre Building, New York City; Gentry Bros., Bloomington, Indiana; Welch Bros., Circus, Lancaster, Pa.; Sig. Sautelle Shows, Homer, N. Y.; Gollmar Bros.' Circus, Baraboo, Wis.; Andrew Downie's Shows, Medina, N. Y.; Great Cole Bros.' United Shows, M. J. Downs, Manager, Birmingham, Ala.; Cummins' Wild West & Indian Congress, Geneva, Ohio.

Communication received from the Globe Publishing and Printing Co., requesting the Executive Council to purchase tickets. Moved that the communication be filed and the tickets returned. Carried.

Communication from the Board of Directors of the Salem (Oregon) State Penitentiary, in regard to starting a shoe factory; ordered filed and Secretary directed to answer.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers, No. 274, make a request that the Council assist them along the line of organizing. Read and referred to the Organizer.

The following bills were read and ordered paid:

The following bills were read and ordered paid:
E. H. Strachan, mimeographing 353 circulars ask-

ing donations to Santa Rosa strike; also mimeographing 60 circulars asking unions to affiliate with Japanese and Korean League as per request; and typewriting Affidavit, and sworn statement of W. Grisby of Vallejo, and Propositions Nos. 6 and 36 and one from Vallejo Labor Council. \$ 4.35
E. H. Strachan, addressing, stamping, inserting and folding minutes and circulars; also furnishing 290 1-cent stamps. 4.85
J. H. Bowling, telegram sent to Senator Perkins, \$2.25, and 80 2-cent stamps. 3.85
W. S. Gilbert, donations collected for the Santa Rosa Unions. 115.00
G. W. Bowman, assessments collected for Los Angeles Printing Trades. 83.25
T. F. Gallagher, attending Executive Council meeting, \$3.50, railroad fare, \$1.50, and expenses 50 cents. 5.50
S. D. Simmons, attending Executive Council meeting \$3.50, railroad fare \$1.50. 5.00
C. W. Holmquist, attending Executive Council meeting \$3.50, fare \$1.25. 4.75
Ana M. Burkhardt, attending Executive Council meeting \$3.50, railroad fare \$1.50. 5.00
M. A. Caldwell, attending Executive Council meeting. 3.50
J. H. Bowling, railroad fare to Santa Rosa \$1.50, meal 25 cents. 1.75
Chas. F. Edmonds, attending Executive Council meeting \$3.50, railroad fare \$5.50. 9.00

Following are the receipts from the various unions affiliated with the Federation in response to resolution passed by the recent convention requesting affiliated unions to assess their membership 5 cents per capita in aid of the printing trades unions of Los Angeles:

Beer Bottlers, No. 293, San Francisco.....	\$12.50
Blacksmiths, No. 174, Sacramento.....	5.00
Hospital Employees, No. 10768, Glen Ellen.....	.95
Broommakers, No. 58, San Francisco.....	1.15
Icemen, No. 9990, Sacramento.....	1.15
Musicians, No. 12, Sacramento.....	5.00
Barbers, No. 483, Napa.....	.35
Firemen, No. 149, Sacramento.....	1.05
Cigarmakers, No. 253, Oakland.....	2.80
Woodsmen, Eureka.....	11.95
Women's U. L. League, Los Angeles.....	1.30
Street R. Emp., No. 256, Sacramento.....	5.50
Teamsters, No. 177, San Diego.....	1.50
Bakers, No. 37, Los Angeles.....	7.75
Cooks and Waiters, No. 220, Eureka.....	3.70
Horseshoers, No. 47, Sacramento.....	.95
Shirt W. and Laundry Wks., No. 75, Sacramento.....	5.00
Carpenters, No. 806, Pacific Grove.....	2.95
Musicians, No. 47, Los Angeles.....	12.95
Boat Builders, No. 15, San Francisco.....	2.00
Total.....	\$85.50
Less.....	2.25
Balance.....	\$83.25

The deduction of \$2.25 made here is due to the fact that that amount was received from Woodsmen, No. 1, of Blue Lake, and sent to Los Angeles, but it afterward developed that the remittance was intended for per capita to the Federation.

Following are the receipts from the unions affiliated with the Federation sending in donations for the Santa Rosa unions

Sailors of the Pacific, San Francisco.....	\$50.00
Carpenters, No. 483, San Francisco.....	50.00
Street Railway Emp., No. 205, San Francisco.....	50.00
Pile Drivers, No. 77, San Francisco.....	25.00
Waiters, No. 30, San Francisco.....	5.00
Granite Cutters, Knowles.....	5.00
Street Railway Emp., No. 192, Oakland.....	25.00
Carpenters, No. 1667, Oakland.....	5.00
Street Carmen, No. 265, San Jose.....	10.00

Moved that Council remit per capita tax of Local Union, No. 295, Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, for three months. Carried.

Communication from Senator Perkins was read; ordered filed and thanks be extended Senator Perkins.

The following communication was ordered sent to all affiliated unions:

"CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR,
Room 510, 927 Market st., City.

Dear Sirs: Pursuant to the action of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League, at its last general meeting, held February 4, 1906, we would request that you notify all your affiliated organizations to advise their members to do all in their personal power to further the objects for which the League is instituted.

We would further advise that all general meetings of the League will henceforth be held the first Sunday of each month, in Unity Hall, 927 Mission street, at 2:30 p. m.

Communication from the Eureka Federal Trade-Labor Council; ordered that this communication be referred to Secretary to answer.

First Vice-President Gallagher reported that Mr. Robila of Oakland will take up the work of translating Federation literature into the Italian language March 1st.

At this point the Council resumed proceedings in the trial of G. S. Brower.

GENERAL LABOR NOTES.

The union membership in the metal trades of the United States number 177,200.

Another counterfeit of the United Hatters' label has been unearthed in Providence, R. I.

The United Mine Workers have reached the 400,000 mark, 80,000 being in the anthracite regions.

All teachers in Edgar County, Ill., are pledged to strike if their salaries are not raised from \$30 to \$40 a month.

All trades connected with the building industry in Hartford, Conn., have been granted an eight-hour day and the union shop.

The third quarterly report of W. D. Ryan, Secretary-Treasurer of the Illinois Mine Workers, shows a cash balance of \$862,775.42.

The Postmaster-General has issued a peremptory order that substitute mail carriers be not allowed to work more than eight of the twenty-four hours.

Metal polishers and machinists of Cleveland say that a circular sent out by the Standard Sewing Machine Company stating that the strike is settled is untrue.

The Allied Building Trades Council of Philadelphia discovered violations of law involving danger to human life in the erection of Stetson's non-union hat factory and will cause the prosecution of the officers responsible for neglect of duty.

The 800 machinists at the Charleston navy yard, Massachusetts, will probably receive a wage increase of 24 cents a day. This raise has been decided on by the board having the matter in charge and will go into effect as soon as Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte approves.

Nine hundred teachers of Schuylkill County, Pa., have declared in favor of forming a protective union, it being the intention to ultimately affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. The chief aim is to gain protection against paying tribute to school directors for the privilege of teaching.

The Texas union farmers held a convention in Dallas recently and adopted a label which will be attached to all products in order that union people in the cities may be able to distinguish them. The farmers' unions are multiplying rapidly in the South and West—nearly as fast as the old Farmers' Alliance in its formative period.

At the recent Charters Towers (Queensland) by election Labor Candidate Mullan was repeatedly asked by an unkempt elector, "Can you tell me the difference between capital and labor?" "Yes," replied Mr. Mullan, "if I were to lend you a fiver, that would be capital; but if I were to try and get it back again, that would be labor."

Brick-layers and other laboring men of eastern Washington have boycotted brick made by the convicts at Walla Walla penitentiary. Several thousand brick are piled up at the penitentiary awaiting sale or use. The State officers believe the State can use the brick to advantage in erecting several more buildings which the prison needs.

Undoubtedly the greatest danger that threatens labor unions today is the desire of new and inexperienced members for quick and big results. While this may be natural, it is very often disastrous. Some unions may make great gains in wages and hours, but are perhaps not a safe standard for others. A good reserve fund and thorough organization, which will insure permanent strength, should be the aim of all organizations. When this has been accomplished, wages and hours are bound to follow. Let us profit by the experience of others—*Leather Workers' Journal*.

DEATH OF P. J. M'GUIRE.

P. J. McGuire, nestor of the American Federation of Labor, and probably one of the best known trades union leaders in the United States, died at his home in Philadelphia Sunday, February 18th. For a quarter of a century P. J. McGuire stood in the front ranks of fighters for better labor conditions through unionism. He helped to found the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and for years was Secretary-Treasurer of the organization.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of Regular Meeting Held
February 23, 1906.

Council called to order at 8:10 p. m., President Hagerty in the chair; minutes of previous meeting approved.

CREDENTIALS—Broom Makers, J. J. Kenny, vice W. Clark; Pattern Makers, W. H. Engebrecht, vice R. Dixon; Waiters, E. R. Morse, C. Phillips, vice Minnie Andrews, J. Daly; Laundry Workers, Miss L. Ryan, vice W. Ferguson; Waitresses' Union, No. 48, Minnie Andrews, Libbie Justice, Alma Anderson; delegates seated.

APPLICATION FOR AFFILIATION—Waitresses' Union, No. 48; referred to Organizing Committee.

COMMUNICATIONS—*Filed*—Minutes Allied Provision Trades Council. Miss E. F. Langdon, Denver, Colo., in reference to books on industrial wars in Colorado, Cemetery Workers' Union, informing Council they are considering proposition of eight-hour day. F. J. Bonnington, resigning from Law and Legislative Committee; accepted. From several members of Congress and Senators in answer to resolution of Council protesting against the passage of the Foster Bill. Chas. Wesley Reed, President of the Public Ownership League, extending invitation to delegates to attend the public meeting, Saturday evening, February 24th, at Academy of Science Building. Photo-Engravers' Union, asking Council to indorse resolution in reference to Grapenuts and Postum Cereal. Broom Makers, asking Council to raise boycott on McKenzie Broom Co.; referred to New Business. *Referred to Executive Committee*—Allied Printing Trades Council, with resolution passed against the Butterick Publishing Co. of New York. Japanese and Korean Exclusion League, sending names of committee to act in liquor Dealers' matter. Bakers, No. 24, asking Council to levy boycott against the Whole Wheat Milling and Baking Company, C. V. Cook, manager. Waiters, No. 30, asking Council to levy boycott against Shell Mound Park. Wage scale and agreement of Stationary Firemen. Wage scale and yearly agreement of Steam Laundry Workers. State Federation of Labor, appealing for financial assistance in behalf of Santa Rosa Unions. *Referred to Law and Legislative Committee*—Central Labor Union, Washington, D. C., asking Council to adopt resolutions condemning "a rider" being attached to the eight-hour bill now in force. *Laid on Table*—Members of Industrial Workers of the World in reference to A. F. of L. *Request granted*—Erie Typographical Union, No. 77, asking Council to adopt resolutions against actions of local firms of that city. Secretary pro tem of Ship Scalers' Union, asking Council to appoint a committee to examine books of union; chair appointed J. Kean, T. A. Reardon and H. L. Foster. Post Office Clerks, No. 11,991, requesting Council to forward copy of following resolution to members of committees of both Houses on Post Office and Post Roads.

"Clerks employed in post offices of the first and second class shall be required to work not exceeding eight hours per day nor forty-eight hours per week, excluding Sundays and legal holidays; provided, that when required by the needs of the service to work a longer period than eight hours per day, or forty-eight hours per week or on a Sunday or legal holiday, extra compensation shall be made in proportion to the salary now fixed by law. Service performed on Sunday or legal holidays, if less than eight hours, shall be counted as eight hours without regard to the time actually employed."

Moved and seconded that bill be indorsed; granted.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Cooks—Bristol Restaurant still unfair. Glove Workers—Business good; initiating many new members. Butchers—Unionizing many firms. Steam Fitters—Business good. Pie Bakers—Business fair. Stablemen—Members out on strike in twenty-six stables to enforce the minimum wage scale of \$2.50 per day; sixteen stables have

agreed to schedule. Ship Scalers—Union in very unsettled condition. Barbers—Business fair; boycott still on barber shop at 112 Taylor street.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Recommend: 1—That the Drug Clerks' schedule be indorsed, subject to communication being presented to Secretary, and laid over one week. 2—That the request of the Tailors' Union in reference to investigation asked on the Gordon Tailoring firm as to schedule presented be laid over until next meeting. No. 1 and 2 concurred in. 3—That the Council declare intention of levying a boycott on the California Theater subject to report of Secretary; moved and seconded that the matter lay over one week; carried. 4—That Secretary communicate with business houses purchasing J. W. Thorpe's pies; moved and seconded that matter lay over one week; carried. 5—Committee issued the following resolution to the public press calling attention to the treatment received by members of the Salmon Packers' Union by the Alaska Packers' Association:

"WHEREAS, The contractors of labor for the Alaska Salmon Packers' Association are displacing a large number of white people with Japanese imported to work in Alaska canneries for much lower wages than heretofore paid for this work; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council denounces the practice of importing Asiatic labor for this or any other purpose, believing such a course to be inimical to the interests of the citizens of this country; and further

"Resolved, That firms or corporations which depend on the patronage of the white race for their prosperity, and, in the face of that fact, persist in supplanting white labor with Asiatics, are unworthy of the patronage of citizens of this country;

"Resolved, That these resolutions and the accompanying statement of facts be given to the press." Approved.

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE—Indorsed the application of affiliation of the Waitresses' Union, No. 48, and recommend that delegates be seated. Progress on several matters.

LAW AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE—That the request of the Central Labor Union, Washington, D. C., in reference to eight-hour day on Panama Canal be filed, believing that the matter is too late for action. Concurred in.

DIRECTORS OF LABOR CLARION—Report that the LABOR CLARION is progressing nicely and that it will have cover in the future. Urge members of unions to liberally support advertisers in paper.

Sub-committee on Stablemen's affair report that they have held several conferences with the Stable Keepers and Carriage Owners' Association in conjunction with Stablemen, but were unable to persuade the Stable Owners to grant the request of Union.

Secretary reported that he had been subpoenaed to produce minutes, communications, letter files, etc., pertaining to the D. E. Loewe case for the years 1903, 1904 and 1905. Will act on advice of attorney.

NEW BUSINESS—Amendment to constitution—Add to Section 2, Article 2—"Each brother member after his credentials have been received from any local affiliated with this Council, before taking his seat as a delegate, shall have no less than three (3) union labels on his wearing apparel.

Moved and seconded that the Council raise the boycott on the McKenzie Broom Company; carried.

Resolution presented by Gus Frankel in reference to adopting universal label button as to color by all trades using buttons referred to Label Committee.

Council adjourned at 10:35 p. m.

WM. P. McCABE, Secretary.

DONATIONS TO LOS ANGELES PRINTERS.

Shoe Workers, No. 216	\$15.00
Brewery Workmen, No. 7	20.00
Coopers, No. 28	1.10
Bottle Caners	1.00

Total

We'll Find You a House

In any part of the city and at the price you want to pay.

ALL the vacant dwellings are listed in our free renting department.

The complete lists from 30 agencies.

We'll Furnish Four Rooms for \$150

Good Furniture—A Richmond Range in the kitchen and everything to furnish the four rooms equally satisfactory.

We show the furniture in our four-room model cottage.

A YEAR'S CREDIT

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FURNITURE COMPANY
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McALLISTER

SPECIAL

BROCKTON SHOE STORE

Fifteen Days' Clearance Sale
\$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes at \$2.65.

BROCKTON SHOE STORE
925 Market Street

Why do we fill prescriptions cheaper than any store in San Francisco?

Because we do not pay a commission to the physicians.

THE NO PERCENTAGE DRUG CO.
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305 MONTGOMERY AVE. 810 VAN NESS AVE.
TEL. MAIN 1905 TEL. EAST 1178
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Ambulance and Hacks for Hire at All Hours.

MUSICIANS

Meeting of the Board of Directors, February 27, 1906.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Directors was held on the above date, President J. Kunzelman in the chair.

Present—Kunzelman, Keogh, Menke, Eisfeldt, Bangle, Blake, Davis, Ernst, Johannsen, Walten and Schuppert.

Absent—Fitzgerald, Atkins, Brand, Cellarius, Kenney, Matheson, Nolting, Paulsen and Spadina.

Minutes of previous regular meeting approved.

Minutes of special meetings of February 23, 1906, approved.

Admitted to membership (by initiation)—H. Heydenaber, J. Palange, F. Parasien and W. H. Mathewson.

Admitted on transfer—F. L. Baernstein, from Local No. 153, San Jose.

Applications for membership of Messrs. H. F. Anderson, E. B. Camara and J. Pfitzner, were laid over one week.

Messrs. E. Bergenholtz, A. Purt and O. Schuchholz, members on transfer in this local, were admitted to full membership.

On motion E. L. Geiger was permitted to withdraw resignation, and was reinstated to membership.

The membership on transfer in this local of C. E. Straube was annulled for failure to comply with the provisions of Section 11, Article III, of the Federation By-Laws.

Reinstated to membership—C. Becker, Jr., and L. E. Rosebrook.

Resigned through withdrawal of transfer—W. M. Jones.

Communications were read and acted on as follows: From State Regent Gray, Daughters of the American Revolution, regarding improper use of national anthem; Secretary instructed to answer, and communication ordered read at next union meeting. From Allied Printing Trades Council, regarding Butterick Publishing Company, declared unfair; ordered read at next union meeting. From T. J. O'Neill, enclosing tickets for charitable benefit; on motion, tickets purchased. From S. F. Photo-Engravers' Union, in reference to C. W. Post; filed. From Secretary A. F. of M., with notification that Executive Board had dismissed appeal of F. Dauernheim, and sustained action of this local, also that Executive Board had approved agreements effected with Locals Nos. 16 and 107, Theatrical Stage Employees; filed. From Secretary A. F. of M., with call for Eleventh Annual Convention; question of representation of this local referred to next regular union meeting.

Charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms against B. Hoyer for violation of Section 21, Article IV, of the Constitution and By-Laws, was taken up, and statements made by Messrs. Hoyer and Lamp. Written statements were also submitted from Mr. J. F. Holm. After due consideration, the charge was ordered dismissed.

Charge was submitted by F. Mayer against U. Waldrop for violation of Section 16, Article IV, of the Constitution and By-Laws. The Secretary was instructed to notify both principals to be in attendance on March 6, 1906, when the charge will be considered.

The following special prices were fixed:

For playing in restaurant from 6 to 8 and from 10 to 12 p. m., two evenings weekly, \$9 per man, leader extra at regular rates. If only one evening's playing required, \$5 per man, leader as above.

For extra men playing in conjunction with restaurant concert hall orchestra, from 9:30 p. m. to 12:30 a. m., with one rehearsal, \$5 per man.

For playing store engagement, daily from 2 to 5 p. m. (Sundays excepted) and Saturday evening from 7 to 10 p. m., \$20 per week per man, leader extra at regular rates.

Claim was submitted by Mr. G. E. Williams against Manager Richard E. Callahan, formerly of the Crescent Theater of Oakland, California, for \$105, being amount of one week's salary of orches-

tra for week ending February 4, 1906. Above claim was referred to the Agitation Committee for investigation.

On motion permission was granted members to play at established rates for concert on March 2d, with bona fide amateur organization under direction of Mr. W. A. Sabin.

The Secretary was instructed to notify Mr. S. W. Driscoll of conditions of Hotel Del Monte engagement.

Adjourned.

NOTICE.

The regular monthly meeting of the union will be held next Thursday, March 8, 1906, in the headquarters of the union, No. 207 Powell street, at 1:30 p. m. sharp.

To be acted upon: 1—Monthly reports of officers. 2—Question of representation at Eleventh Annual Convention of the A. F. of Musicians. 3—Election to fill vacancy on Board of Directors. 4—Constitutional amendments (a) proposing to add to Section 3, Article II, the following: "He shall receive a monthly salary of \$10.00" and (b) "Resolved that the resolution adopted July 11, 1901, referring to Union Uniform Cap be now and hereafter interpreted to mean the Officer's Standard Cap, as it is in the regular army today." 5—Price list amendment proposing to add to Section 116 of the Price List the following: "and every band and orchestra must have a leader to whom the leader money shall be paid."

BRIEFS.

Dues and assessments for the first quarter are now due, and are payable before April 1st, total amount payable being \$2. There have been four death assessments levied of 25 cents each, on account of the deaths of Henry Holmes, Niccolo Leone, Henry Petzold and Anton Bernlochner. Members holding membership in this local on transfers from other locals are not called upon to pay above assessments.

BUTCHERS.

The firms of Stone & Ecklon, 236 Sixth street, near Folsom, and Bay City Market, 1146 Market street, near Taylor, are still on the unfair list of this union.

As the last regular meeting night of the union fell upon Washington's Birthday, no meeting was held on that day. The Executive Committee has been hard at work upon several matters of importance which can be relied upon to bring forth good results. Nearly all meat markets and pork stores remained closed on Washington's Birthday and those that kept open until 9 o'clock on that morning will be attended to by the union.

Dark green is the color of the working button of the butchers for the month of March. Insist that the butcher waiting upon you or the driver delivering meat at your home wears the button of Butchers' Union.

The following markets are taking advantage of the Open-Shop Card and are hiring suspended members and non-union men in preference to members of this union:

Spreckels Market, 725 Market street.
Bay City Market, 1146 Market street, near Taylor.
G. Tassi, 245 Fifth street, near Folsom.
Stone & Ecklon, 236 Sixth street.
Montgomery Market, 735 Market street.
Shrader Bros., 541 Hayes street and 1342 Market street.

PILE DRIVERS.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 77, at the regular meeting last week donated \$500 outright to the international strike fund, and made a loan of \$500 to the parent organization to assist in conducting the strike now in progress in the larger Eastern cities.

The union also contributed \$25 to the Santa Rosa unions that are engaged in a contest with employers who are trying to establish the open shop system.

Demand Union Label goods.

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Manufacturing Jeweler and Optician

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Watch and Jewelry Repairing a Specialty
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John W. King's
GROCERY SPECIALS

Very best Butter, 2 squares 65c.
" " " 1 square 35c.
Very best Eggs, doz. 22½c

—LENTEN SEASON SUPPLIES—

Nova Scotia Codfish, middle cuts, 3 for .. .25
Salmon Bellies, choice red cuts05
Norwegian Mackerel, choice fish, 3 for.....25
Shrimps Barataria, Reg. 12½c can, 3 for.....25
Salmon, red Alaska fish, 2 for25
Kipperd Herrings, Marshall's can20
Sardines in pure olive oil, 3 for25

—WINES AND LIQUORS—

Tonic Port or Sherry Wine, gal.\$1.50
Oak Rum Bourbon, Reg. \$4.00 gal.\$3.50
Cutter Whisky, bottle..... .75
Jesse Moore Whisky, bottle75
Duffy's Malt Whisky, bottle......75

TO UNION MEN AND THEIR WIVES:

I want your trade if you live in the vicinity of any of my stores. I think I ought to have it, as I carry the largest and best assorted stock; everything being strictly fresh and guaranteed—prompt delivery and attentive service.

START THE NEW YEAR RIGHT AND DEAL WITH ME.

STORES

1101 Valencia, cor 22nd. Phone Mission 121.
2575 Market, near 16th. Phone Mission 328.
242 Clement St., near 4th Ave. Phone Pacific 283

DEMAND UNION LABEL GOODS.

Do You Know That

FRANKENBERG

Just Opened a

Men's Furnishings Store
at 37 Fifth Street

HATS, CAPS, ETC. UNION STORE Opp. THE MINT
Call and see—New Store—New Goods—New Prices.

The German Savings and Loan Society

526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
Guaranteed Capital and Surplus.....\$2,500,098.42
Capital actually paid up in cash..... 1,000,000.00
Deposits, June 30, 1905.....37,738,672.17
F. TILLMANN, JR., President; DANIEL MEYER,
First Vice-President; EMIL ROHTE, Second-Vice-President;
A. H. R. SCHMIDT, Cashier; WM. HERRMANN,
Asst. Cashier; GEORGE TOURNY, Secretary; A. H. MULLER, Asst. Secretary.
Directors—F. TILLMANN, JR., DANIEL MEYER,
EMIL ROHTE, IGN. STEINHART, I. N. WALTER, N. OHLANDT, J. W. VAN BERGEN, E. T. KRUSE, W. S. GOODFELLOW.

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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

According to a press dispatch of Saturday last, Chicago Typographical Union has started one of the most important and far-reaching movements undertaken by organized labor for years. It is proposed to form a national league against the issuance of injunctions by courts in cases of labor disputes. The slogan of the league is to be "Free Speech and Trial by Jury." The tentative plans are that there shall be a league inside every labor union, and that there shall be a central branch in each city. There are also to be State Leagues and a national body, the whole to be organized along the lines of the American Federation of Labor. One of the features is the placing on record of all candidates for city, State, national and judicial office. To each candidate a request will be made for a statement of his sentiments and his position on the question of injunctions in labor disputes. He will be asked to pledge himself for "free speech and trial by jury," and if he fails to do so all organized labor will be asked publicly to oppose him at the polls. The league is to be constructed on non-partisan lines, and union labor will be asked to disregard party lines in voting for candidates, the one most friendly to labor being played as favorite.

The *Examiner* of Tuesday last contains an interesting item under a London date to the effect that union printers have won a notable legal victory over the Typothetae there. The printers struck in a big publishing house, and non-union men took their places. The union printers picketed the shop and won over the non-unionists. The firm then sued the treasurer of the union for damages and the lower court granted 3,500 sterling damages. The printers appealed and the Court of Appeals reversed the lower court, declaring the picketing legal and the firm not entitled to any damages because the union printers had converted the non-union men by peaceful, legal persuasion. The court held that peaceful picketing does not create a nuisance and does not damage employers. The printers are jubilant.

An agitation has been set on foot by Chicago Typographical union to have the 300,000 union men of that city give the name of John Smith when the solicitors for the city directory come around. This is a form of retaliation against the publishers who insist on having the book printed in the open shop of R. R. Donnelly & Sons.

Charles S. Backess, a well-known printer formerly of No. 21, was called by death on Saturday last, February 24th. A long and a painful illness preceded his demise. The deceased was one of the old-timers in San Francisco's typographical history, having been employed on the *Bulletin* and *Alta-Californian* in 1864. He was born in New York in 1849, and after his sojourn in California, returned to the East, and followed the printing business in Boston, Mass. He journeyed to the West once more in 1882 and soon after his arrival was numbered among the compositors of the *Examiner*. He served No. 21 as Recording Secretary for a period and was for many years Chairman of the *Examiner* chapel. In 1895 he removed with his wife and daughter to Oakland, and was almost immediately elected by No. 36 as its Corresponding Secretary, and held that office until the time of his death, fulfilling its duties capably and faithfully. The funeral took place from his late residence, 3308 Davis street, Fruitvale, on last Tuesday afternoon and was largely attended. Many members of Oakland Typographical Union were present, and numerous friends of the family assembled to pay the last respects to the deceased. A committee appointed by No. 21 also attended the services, being composed of Messrs. Tracy, Olwell, Desmond and W. J. White. After brief services at the residence, which were conducted by Mr. White, who paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of the deceased, the remains were conveyed to Evergreen Cemetery, where the interment took place, Mr. White again appropriately conducting the service.

The casket was covered with beautiful flowers and many floral emblems marked the esteem in which he was held. The pallbearers were: C. W.

Nesbit, M. A. McInnis, C. W. Williams and H. L. Hubbell of Oakland, and James P. Olwell and P. H. Desmond of San Francisco, No. 21. The members of our union extend to his widow, Mrs. Sarah E. Backess, and his daughter Mrs. W. J. Parr, their full sympathy and heartfelt condolence at their bereavement.

John Collner of the *Examiner*, one of the best known printers in San Francisco, met with a painful accident on Market street near Lotta's fountain, last Friday afternoon, being knocked down and run over by a light delivery wagon. Mr. Collner's injuries, while not serious, will necessitate his confinement to the house for some time.

W. G. Smith of the *Call*, has recently undergone an operation for cancer at the O'Connor Sanitarium, San Jose. A letter from a relative of Mr. Smith, says that the physicians are well pleased with the result of the operation. The chin was entirely cut away and the cheek drawn over the cavity, forming a new underlip. The face will be quite disfigured, but with the growth of a beard will not be so noticeable. It is the wish of a host of friends in this city that Mr. Smith will soon be restored to his health, as he is one of the most popular of our members.

The February meeting of No. 21 was marked by a large attendance and the volume of business transacted was considerable. The Executive Committee was instructed to correct the local book of laws to date, and order an edition of 1,500 printed. An amendment to the by-laws, providing for an entertainment committee was passed, the proceeds of any entertainments given to be applied to the relief fund. F. J. Bonnington and S. T. Sawyer resigned as delegates to the Labor Council and Frank W. Stretton and Mrs. C. E. Hawkes were elected to fill the vacancies.

Nominations for I. T. U. officers were made as follows: President, James M. Lynch, Syracuse; first vice-president, John W. Hays, Minneapolis; secretary-treasurer, John W. Bramwood, Denver; agent U. P. H., George P. Nichols, Baltimore; delegates to American Federation of Labor, Frank K. Foster, Boston; Frank Morrison, Chicago; Max Hayes, Cleveland; H. J. Gottlob, Newark, N. J.; Trustees Union Printers Home—W. J. White, San Francisco; Thomas F. Crowley, Cincinnati; Herbert W. Cooke, Boston; John Armstrong, Toronto.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is endeavoring to bring about a greater demand for products bearing the union label. It says: "Realizing the value of the union label as an effective means to promote the welfare of labor and the cause which we represent, we urge a continuation of the agitation and education so that a more general demand may be made by our fellow unionists and all our friends for union labor and union labeled products. Millions of union labels and union stamps are issued monthly by our affiliated organizations. The American Federation of Labor has issued several millions during the past year. There is no more effective assistance which our fellow-unionists and friends can give our movement than by demanding the union label. Business men will sell and have on sale the articles that their patrons or prospective patrons desire. We should so use our patronage that business men may come to understand that it is to their advantage to always have fair goods—goods bearing the union label."

Factory Inspector E. T. Davies of Chicago began an investigation of the system of employing Greek boys, hundreds of whom are working in Chicago, under the age limit prescribed by law in fruit stores, shoe-shining shops and in barber shops. Mr. Davies has asked United States Immigration Inspector John W. Burst to give him information regarding the methods of securing the services of the boys. It is charged by the inspectors that the youthful employees are worked more hours per day than any man would submit to and that the fruit stores where they are kept are in many cases immoral resorts.

CLOAK MAKERS.

The meeting of the Cloak Makers' Union, No. 8, held on Tuesday last was marked by a good attendance. Brother S. Urbansky presided.

Two new members were initiated and two applications for membership were received and referred to the Executive Board for investigation.

Trade was reported fair.

Employees in the shop of L. Horvitz are still on strike by reason of the fact that the firm attempted to establish the sub-contract or sweatshop system. Several of the strikers have procured work in other factories. The remainder will be taken care of by the union as long as necessary.

It was decided to levy a weekly assessment of 25 cents in order to meet the expenses of the strike. The first installment on these assessments becomes due next Tuesday, March 6th, and members are urgently requested to pay same promptly.

The newly opened Globe Cloak and Suit House, 1028 Market street, is owned by M. Siminoff, who is under boycott by the Labor Council. The union will give this fact the widest possible publicity and at the same time agitate vigorously the boycott against the Golden Gate and Pacific Cloak Houses.

NOTICE.—The office of the union has been removed to Emma Spreckels Building, 927 Market street, Room 208.
I. JACOB, Secretary.

Representative Kahn has introduced a bill in Congress to protect free labor from competition with convict labor by confining the sale of convict-made articles to the State or Territory in which they are made. Violation of the Act is penalized by a fine of from \$500 to \$5,000, and imprisonment for one year.

The returns of the vote for amalgamation between the United Garment Workers of America and the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America are complete, and are as follows: United Garment Workers—For, 3,223; against, 3,378. Journeymen Tailors—For, 2,383; against, 4,083. Many of the Garment Workers' locals did not vote on the question at all.

The total membership in unionized British industries is nearly 3,000,000.

New Goods for Spring

...AT...

Hale's

NEW DEPARTMENTS—INCREASED INTEREST FOR ALL.

The New Jackets are ready—New Suits, Coats, Waists and Skirts are out, too.

New Hats, Silks, Dress Goods, Trimmings, Ribbons, Wash Goods, Neckwear, and extra values in Scarfs and Squares, China, Shirts, Curtains and other departments.

All out in a way to show the unusual way Hale's have of uniting quality and economy.

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GOOD GOODS

TWO ENTRANCES:

Market, near 6th - - 6th, near Market

TECHNICAL OVERTRAINING IN GERMANY.

Consul Harris, of Mannheim, Germany, says the German Empire is rapidly building up a class of men for whom it has no employment at fair wages and for whom the demand does not increase as fast as the supply. He cites the opinion of a writer in a leading paper of Mannheim to the effect that technical education in the Empire has been carried far beyond the power to utilize it. The consul writes:

The question of erecting a school for the building trades in Mannheim being at present under discussion, a prominent constructing engineer has contributed an article to a leading newspaper of the city, in which he aims to show that technical education in Germany has gone beyond actual needs. He contrasts the number of those taking such training with the number in other professions, and concludes that the ranks of the technically trained are at present much overcrowded. The following extracts from his article will be of interest. The term "technical high school" used in the article is peculiar to the German school system, and represents the highest grade of technical schools in Germany, of which there are at present ten in the Empire.

The number of those studying in the technical high schools in Germany in the winter of 1890-91 was 5,432 and in the winter of 1904-05, 15,866, or, in other words, there was an increase of about 200 per cent. On the other hand, the number studying theology in Prussia in the winter of 1887-88 was 2,713, and in the winter of 1903-04, 1,005, or a falling off of almost one-third. The number of medical students in Prussia in the summer of 1887 was 5,168 and in the winter of 1903-04, 3,020, a falling off of almost one-half. In the scientific technical branches of the departments of philosophy in the advanced schools (as the universities), which, as shown by experience, prepare a large percentage of technically trained students, the number of such students in the winter of 1901-02 was 1,100, and in the winter of 1903-04, 3,015. It thus appears that there is a rapid increase in the technically trained that casts into the shade the well-known enormous increase in those trained in legal studies, which in 1889-90 amounted to 2,925 and in 1903-04 to 6,345. From the latter ranks also, it is not to be overlooked, come many of those holding official positions in industrial undertakings.

Similar conditions are to be noted in the middle and lower technical schools. Thus, in the 22 schools for the building trades belonging to or receiving aid from Prussia, the number of students in the winter of 1902-03 was 4,251 and in the winter of 1903-04 was 5,077, an increase of 20 per cent in a single year. For a period of ten years this increase would amount to 200 per cent. The number of special schools in the metal industries belonging to or supported by Prussia in 1891 was nine; in the winter of 1903-04 it was 19, an increase of 110 per cent. The number of students in attendance in 1891 was 755, and in the winter of 1903-04 it was 3,010, an increase of 300 per cent. This number is equaled, if not exceeded, by those attending private technical schools. In Saxony, which plays almost the part of an incubator of middle-grade technical students, the number of schools for machine construction in 1884 was two, with 524 students. In 1902 there were six schools, with 2,687 pupils, an increase of 200 per cent in schools and 410 per cent in pupils. The number of schools for the building trades in 1885 was five, with 469 pupils, and in 1902 it was 10, with 1,342 pupils, or an increase of 100 per cent in schools and 185 per cent in pupils.

It is apparent that the increase in numbers in the technical ranks has gone far beyond the demand—200 per cent against about 50 per cent on the average. The consequence of this overproduction in technical resources is a constantly diminishing rate of wages, as the law of supply and demand applies here as elsewhere. Wage statistics, which were compiled from inquiries made of 20,000 members of the German technical association and which were presented in the Reichstag by Dr. Heinz Potthoff, a member, show the following picture: Almost one-fourth of all city

and other trained appointees receive a salary under 1,800 marks (\$428.40) per year, 35 per cent receive from 1,800 to 2,400 marks (\$428.40 to \$571.20), only 24 per cent receive from 2,400 to 3,000 marks (\$571.20 to \$714), and only 19 per cent receive over 3,000 marks (\$714). It is to be noted that among those considered was a large number of office men who are engaged with public officials, which gives to the total a more favorable aspect, because among officials so employed a rate of salary from 2,100 marks (\$499.80) to 2,700 marks (\$642.60) generally prevails.

From all this it appears that for an increase of technical resources and schools there is at present no pressing demand. There is an increased and, as it were, artificially created proletariat, and the various industries are not in a position to pay for these superfluous powers.—*Daily Consular and Trade Reports*, No. 2477.

When a clerk or merchant tells you that the unlabeled article he is trying to palm off on you is union-made the chances are that he either wilfully misrepresents or does not know what he is talking about. There is little excuse for a merchant who orders goods and who does not at the same time insist that the label is on every article. The only guarantee that an article actually is union-made is that the label is on it. By simply refraining from buying unless it is there, it is only a matter of a short time when the merchant will have his shelves well filled with union-made articles that have their true colors stamped upon them.—*Labor News*, *Eureka*.

Bull Durham is a non-union tobacco.

DESECRATION OF THE FLAG.

In Cincinnati, says the *International Wood-Worker*, they make a queer use of the Star-Spangled Banner. Men accepting jobs with the Cincinnati Traction Company must take oath over an American flag, and swear allegiance to the company and the Mutual Protective Association, which they are required to join. Part of the obligation pledges the applicant to refrain from taking part in any movement toward forming a union.

This is desecrating Old Glory with a vengeance, when men are coerced into taking an obligation that has for its purpose, in effect, the tying of their own hands to enable others to rob them; they give up the very right that free men ought to hold most sacred.

The course of the Cincinnati Traction Company is undoubtedly actuated by a greedy desire to prevent their employes from organizing a union, and through the union wringing from the unwilling corporation better conditions and higher wages, which the employes of that company stand greatly in need of.

The adjustment of the wages of the employes in the naval gun factory for the current year by the board of wages is a matter of comment in labor circles. It is regarded as significant, from the viewpoint of organized labor, that the wage rate of those of the unorganized craftsmen was reduced, while the wages of the organized workmen were fixed at the rate paid last year.—*Washington Star*.

The trades union is the church of humanity in which all races and creeds meet on equal terms.

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List of Trade Unions

San Francisco Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., 1159 Mission, near 8th; headquarters rooms 404-405 Emma Spreckels Bldg., 927 Market. Telephone South 447. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock at headquarters. Organizing Committee, 2d-4th Wednesdays evenings. Law and Legislative Committee, Tuesday evenings. Baggage Messengers & Transferers—2d-4th Tues., 915½ Market.

Bakers 24—1st-3d Sat, 1159 Mission; hdqrs., 1155 Mission. Bakery Wagon Drivers—1st-3d Saturdays, 1159 Mission. Bakers 125 (Crackers)—1st-3d Mondays, 120 O'Farrell. Bakers 274 (Pie)—2d-4th Tuesdays, 1159 Mission. Barbers—Mondays, 32 O'Farrell, hdqrs., 723 Market. Barber Shop Porters & Bath House Employes, 11,963—1st-3d Wednesdays, 161 City Hall av.

Bartenders 41—Mondays, 35 Eddy; hdqrs., 14 McAllister, rms 3-4.

Bill Posters & Billers 35—1st-3d Thurs., 915½ Market. Blacksmiths 168 (Ship and Machine)—1st-3d Wednesday, 120 O'Farrell.

Blacksmith Helpers 316—2d-4th Tues., 120 O'Farrell. Bookbinders 31—1st-3d Fridays, 120 O'Farrell.

Boot & Shoe Workers 216—Thursdays, 120 O'Farrell. Boot & Shoe Repairers—Thursdays, 1155 Market. Boot & Shoe Cutters 339—1st-3d Wed, 102 O'Farrell.

Brewery Workmen, Int. Union of United—Hdqs., 1159 Mission.

Brewery Workers 7—Branch 1—2d-4th Sat; Branch 5—1st-3d Thur, 1159 Mission.

Beer Drivers, 227—Branch 1 (Keg Beer Drivers), 2d Thurs., 1159 Mission; Branch 2 (Bottle Beer Drivers), 4th Thurs., 1159 Mission; hdqrs., Local 227, rm. 12, 935 Market.

Beer Bottlers 293—1st-3d Tuesdays, 1159 Mission. Broom Makers—1st-3d Mondays, 915½ Market.

Boat Builders—1st-3d Wed, Pioneer Hall, 24 4th. Boxmakers & Sawyers—1st-3d Mondays, 120 O'Farrell. Bootblacks—1st-3d Thursdays, 1525 Stockton.

Bottle Caners—2d-4th Fridays, 1749 Mission. Butchers 115—Joint meeting of all members every Thur; Sausage Makers, 1st-3d Wed; Butchertown Branches, 1st Thur; Juniors, 1st-3d Tues; Joint Executive Board, every Mon. Meetings at 32 O'Farrell. Hdqrs., room 4, 32 O'Farrell, Shields Bldg. Tel Main 3107.

Carpenters 483—Monday, 915½ Market. Carriage & Wagon Workers 6—2d-4th Thur, 1133 Mission. Cigarmakers—1st-3d Tue, hdqrs., 1320 Howard, Teutonia Hall.

Cloth Hat & Cap Makers—1st-3d Wed, 1159 Mission. Coopers 28 (Slack Workers)—2d Wed, 1133 Mission. Coopers 65—2d-4th Thurs, 121 Eddy.

Coopers 131 (Machine)—2d-4th Mon, 102 O'Farrell. Cloak Makers—Tues, Odd Fellows' Bldg; hdqrs., 1049A Market, room 50.

Cooks 44—Thurs, at hdqrs., 921 Market, 3d floor. Coppermiths 11—2d Sat and last Tues, 275 9th. Cemetery Employes—1st-3d Wed, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cord Clerks 472—1st-3d Fridays at hdqrs., 24 4th. Electrical Workers 151—Tuesdays, 35 Eddy. Foundry Employes—2d Tuesday, 1133 Mission.

Freight Handlers—1st-3d Tuesdays, 120 O'Farrell. Furniture & Piano Drivers & Helpers—1st-3d Wednesdays, 1159 Mission.

Garment Cutters—1st-3d Tuesdays, 24 Eddy. Garment Workers—Thurs, 120 O'Farrell; hdqrs., 927 Market, room 419, 1 to 3 p. m.

Gas Workers—2d-4th Thursdays, 35 Eddy. Glass Bottle Blowers—2d-4th Saturdays, 12th & Folsom. Glove Workers—1st-3d Fridays, 32 O'Farrell.

Horseshoers 25—1st-3d Tuesdays, 35 Eddy. Hotel, Restaurant & Bar Miscellaneous 110—2d-4th Wed, 121 New Montgomery.

Hatters—1st Tues, Jan, April, July, Oct, 69 City Hall ave. Hackmen—1st-3d Wed, 120 O'Farrell.

Ice Wagon Drivers & Helpers—Mon, 7 Marshall Square. Janitors—1st Sun afternoon, 3 Mon ev'g, 1159 Mission. Jewelry Workers 19—Thursdays, 7 City Hall sq.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—2d-4th Wed, 3 10th. Leatherworkers on Horse Goods 57—Thurs, 927 Mission. Machinists 68—Weds, at hdqrs., 1159 Mission.

Machine Hands, 11,933—1st-3d Thurs, 1159 Mission. Metal Polishers 128—1st-3d Mondays, 1133 Mission. Molders 164—Tues, 1133 Mission; hdqrs., 1170 Mkt, r 312.

Musicians' Mutual Protective 6—2d Thurs, 1:30 p. m.; Board of Directors, Tues, 10 a. m., at hdqrs., 207 Powell. Milk Wagon Drivers—Wed, 120 O'Farrell, Myrtle Hall; hdqrs., 927 Market, room 201.

Mailers (newspaper)—4th Mondays, 102 O'Farrell. Milkers, 8861—1st and 3d Tues, 2 p. m., Gruett Hall, nr Five Mile House, Mission Road; hdqrs., 6 Eddy, rm 66.

Paper Box Workers—1st-3d Tuesdays 102 O'Farrell. Pattern Makers—Alternate Sat, at hdqrs., r 12, 305 Larkin.

Pile Drivers, Bridge & Structural Iron Workers—Tues at hdqrs., 9 Mission.

Photo-Engravers 8—1st Sunday, 120 O'Farrell. Printing Pressmen 24—1st-3d Mondays, 32 O'Farrell.

Press Feeders & Assistants—2d-4th Mon, 120 O'Farrell; hdqrs., 320 Sansome, room 51.

Picture Frame Workers—2d-4th Mon, 102 O'Farrell. Paste Makers—1st-3d Saturdays, 814 Pacific.

Pavers—1st Mondays, 120 Ninth. Post Office Clerks—1st and 2d Sun, 11 a. m., 1159 Mission.

Retail Clerks 432—Tuesdays, 24 4th. Retail Delivery Drivers—2d and 4th Thursday, 32 O'Farrell, headquarters, room 7.

Rammern—2d Thursdays, 120 Ninth. Shoe Clerks 410—Wednesdays, 120 O'Farrell.

Stationary Firemen—1st-3d Thursdays, 1159 Mission. Steam Fitters & Helpers—1st-3d Wed, 7 Marshall Square.

Steam Laundry Workers—1st-3d Mondays, 1159 Mission; hdqrs., 927 Market, room 701.

Sheet Metal Workers, 249 (Can Makers)—1st-3d Wed, 120 O'Farrell; hdqrs., 509 7th.

Ship & Steamship Painters—Tuesdays, 120 O'Farrell. Street Ry Employes, Division 205—Thurs, 731 Market; hdqrs., 927 Market, room 510.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mon at hdqrs., Mission & East.

Ship & Steamboat Joiners—2d-4th Thurs, 20 Eddy; hdqrs., 14 Folsom.

Ship Scalers 11,950—Mondays, 1 Vallejo. Stage Employes—1st-3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 35 Eddy.

Stereotypers & Electrotypers—3d Mon, 32 O'Farrell. Sailmakers 11,775—1st Thursdays, 121 Eddy.

Ship Drillers—2d-4th Wednesdays, 1159 Mission. Soap, Soda & Candle Workers—1st-3d Wed, 3541 18th.

Soda & Mineral Water Bottlers—1st Fri, Pioneer Hall, 24 4th.

Soda & Mineral Water Wagon Drivers—2d-4th Wed, 1159 Mission.

Stablemen—Mondays, 102 O'Farrell; hdqrs., 21 8th. Sugar Workers—1st-3d Weds, 2d Sun, 1159 Mission.

Tanners—Wednesdays, 24th & Potrero ave. Tailors 2—2d-4th Mondays, 120 O'Farrell.

Teamsters—Thurs, 1159 Mission; hdqrs., 690 4th.

Tobacco Workers—244 Fremont; at call of Secretary. Typographical—Last Sundays, 32 O'Farrell; hdqrs., 533 Kearny rooms 18-20.

Upholsterers—Tuesdays, 7 Marshall Square. Undertakers—1st-3d Tuesdays, 121 Eddy.

Waiters—Wednesdays at hdqrs., 110 Turk. Web Pressmen—1st Monday, 120 O'Farrell.

Wool Sorters & Graders—1st-3d Wed, 1138 Mission.

Iron Trades Council—2d-4th Mondays, 1159 Mission.

Allied Printing Trades Council—2d-4th Tues, at hdqrs., 533 Kearny, room 19; Tel Bush 491.

Allied Provision Trades Council—2d-4th Tues, 110 Turk.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 158—2d-4th Wed, 120 O'Farrell.

District Council Retail Clerks—1st-3d Fridays, Sherman Hall, Pioneer bldg, 24 4th.

California State Federation of Labor—Hdqs., 927 Market, r 226. Tel. Jesse 1551. Secretary's hours, 4 to 6 p. m.

Building Trades Council—Thurs ev'gs; Executive Board, Tues ev'gs; business agents, every afternoon at 4:30 at hdqrs., 927 Mission; Tel South 808.

Bricklayers 7—Wednesdays, 35 Eddy.

Brick, Tile & Terra Cotta Workers 62—Fridays, South San Francisco.

Bridge & Structural Iron Workers 31—Wed, 35 Eddy.

Brass & Chandeller Wkrs 158—2d-4th Fri, 1133 Mission.

Building Material Teamsters 216—Sat, 927 Mission.

Carpenters 22—Fridays, 927 Mission.

Carpenters 95—Tuesdays, 423 Broadway.

Carpenters 800 (Amalgamated)—Alter Fri, 927 Mission.

Cement Workers 1—Wednesdays, 927 Mission.

Carpet Mechanics—1st-3d Fridays, 7 Marshall Square.

Casters & Modelers—2d-4th Fridays, 927 Mission.

Electrical Workers 6—Fridays, 35 Eddy.

Elevator Constructors 6—1st-3d Wed, 102 O'Farrell.

Elevator Constructors & Starters—1st-3d Fri, 120 O'Farrell.

Felt & Composition Roofers—1st-3d Wed, 1320 Howard.

Furniture Handlers—1st-3d Fridays, 927 Mission.

Glass Workers (United)—Wednesdays, 927 Mission.

Granite Cutters—2d-4th Fridays, 120 O'Farrell.

Gas & Electric Fixture Hangers—2d-4th Mon, 927 Mission.

Housesmiths & Architectural Iron Workers 78—Wednesdays, 121 New Montgomery.

Hoisting Engineers 59—Fridays, 32 O'Farrell.

House Movers—Wednesdays, 1749 Mission.

Lathers 65 (Wood, Wire & Metal)—Wed, 117 Turk.

Laborers' Protective Association—1st-3d Fri, 1133 Mission.

Laborers' Protective Union 8944—Tuesdays, 1320 Howard.

1st-3d Mondays, 1159 Mission.

Millmen 423—Tuesdays, 927 Mission.

Millmen 422—Tuesdays, 12th and Folsom.

Millwrights 766—Alternate Fridays, 927 Mission.

Marble Cutters & Finishers 38—2d-4th Tues, 1159 Mission.

Metal Workers 104 (Amalgamated Sheet)—1st-3d Fri, 121 New Montgomery; hdqrs., 1504 Market, rms 23-24.

Metal Workers 279 (Amalgamated Sheet)—1st-3d Tues, 927 Mission.

Mosaic Workers—1st-3d Wednesdays, 915½ Market.

Painters 19—Mondays, 927 Mission.

Plasterers 66—Mondays, 1159 Mission.

Plumbers, Gas & Steam Fitters—1st-3d Wed, 32 O'Farrell.

Paint Burners—Mondays, 22d and Potrero ave.

Sign Writers & Pictorial Painters 510—Tues, 927 Mission.

Steam Engineers 64—Mondays, 120 O'Farrell.

Slate & Tile Roofers—1st-3d Wednesdays, 553 Minna.

Stone Cutters' Association (Journeymen)—2d-4th Fridays, 927 Mission.

Stone Sawyers—1st-3d Saturdays, 19th & Harrison.

Steam Pipe Boiler Coverers—1st-3d Mon, 927 Mission.

Shinglers—1st-3d Fridays, 1159 Mission.

Tile Layers 49 (Ceramic, Mosaic, Encaustic)—2d-4th Fridays, 927 Mission.

Tent & Awning Makers 1—1st-3d Mon, 102 O'Farrell.

Varnishers & Polishers 134—Tues, 161 City Hall ave.

Wood Carvers & Modelers Assn—1st-3d Fri, 927 Mission.

Window Shade Workers—1st-3d Mondays, 927 Mission.

City Front Federation—Wed, Sailors' Hall, East & Mission. John Kean, Business Agent, 44 East.

Bay & River Steamboatmen's Union—Sun at hdqrs., 54 Mission.

*Coopers 65—2d-4th Thursdays, 121 Eddy.

*Engineers 59 (Hoisting—Portable)—Fri, 32 O'Farrell.

*Fishermen's Protective Union of the Pacific Coast and Alaska—Fridays, hdqrs., 9 Mission.

*Longshore Lumbermen—1st-3d Thursdays, 1133 Mission.

*Marine Cooks & Stewards—Thursdays, 54 Mission.

*Marine Firemen—Tuesdays, 46 Stuart.

*Marine Painters—Last Fridays, 1159 Mission.

*Pile Drivers, Bridge & Structural Iron Workers—Tuesdays at hdqrs., 9 Mission.

*Riggers & Stevedores—Mondays, 121 New Montgomery.

*Riggers—1st Tuesday, 10 Howard.

*Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mondays at hdqrs., East and Mission.

*Ship & Steamboat Joiners 21—2d-4th Thursdays, 20 Eddy; hdqrs., 14 Folsom.

*Shipwrights (Oakland)—2d-4th Fridays, 618 Broadway, Oakland.

*Shipwrights (San Francisco)—4th Thurs, 102 O'Farrell.

*Shippers, Porters & Packers—2d-4th Tuesdays, 117 Turk.

*Teamsters—Thurs, 1159 Mission; hdqrs., 690 4th.

*Amiliated with the Labor Council also.

*Amiliated with the Building Trades Council also.

"What's that sign you're making now?" asked the grocer. "Fresh eggs," replied the new clerk. "Make it 'Fresh-laid eggs.'" "Why—er—everybody knows the eggs were fresh when they were laid." "Exactly, and that's all that it's safe for us to say about them."—*Philadelphia Press*.

Mrs. Youngmater (sweetly)—"It's an odd question, but I lack experience. Could you recommend to me a good baby-powder?" Mr. Bacheller (savagely)—"Certainly. Use giant or Shimose!"—*Lippincott's Magazine*.

"How do you like this weather?" "Most disagreeable." "And how's your wife?" "Just the same, thanks!"—*The Sketch*.

Scriptural Proof.

At a colored camp meeting in Carolina a testifying penitent referred to himself and his unconverted brothers as "niggers" in a spirit of abject humility which he deemed well pleasing to his Maker. The presiding elder, who "amened" his speech at proper intervals, finally threw out a gentle rebuke. "Call yo'se'f a cullud pusson, Brother," he admonished impressively. "Niggers is a term ob reproach invented by proud white folks. Dey ain't no mention in de Good Book of niggers." "Oh, yes, dey is, parson," the penitent contradicted solemnly. "Don't you rec'lect de place whar it tell about Nigger-Demus?"—*Lippincott's Magazine*.

The following conversation that actually took place in Manila is significant and very amusing: American housekeeper to Filipino servant—"Why is it, Ramon, that you worked so well for the Spaniards and for so little? They treated you very badly, while I treat you very well; they paid you only two pesos per month, and you demand of me twenty-five; I do not understand it." Ramon replied: "Ah, senora, the Spaniards were our superiors. You Americans are our equals."—*Argonaut*.

At a musical comedy in London, from his seat in the stalls, Clyde Fitch noticed a young man in one of the boxes laughing uproariously. His companion was a critic, and Mr. Fitch said to him: "That chap in the box seems to be enjoying himself." "He is the author," said the critic. "Well, then," said Fitch, "I think he ought to have better taste than to laugh so loud." "Oh," said the critic, "he is the author, but he never heard these jokes before. They were put in by the comedian."—*Ex*.

After the dentist had extracted a small boy's tooth, the victim asked for the tormentor. "Certainly, my little man, but why do you want it?" queried the dentist, handing it over. "Well, sir," responded the gratified boy, "I'm going to take it home and I'm going to stuff it full of sugar. Then I'm going to put it on a plate, and," with a triumphant grin, "watch it ache."—*Ex*.

One time when Joaquin Miller was in Chicago, he was interviewed for one of the newspapers. While he was telling of the progress of things Western, the reporter interrupted him with an inquiry about the numerous city conflagrations out West. The poet of the Sierras instantly replied: "Our fires are caused by the friction of rapid growth."—*Argonaut*.

Nipkins—"Why so blue, old boy?" Bliffkins—"I tried to economize by marrying my typewriter." Nipkins—"Good idea!" Bliffkins—"No, it wasn't. She refuses to do any more typewriting, demands two servants to take care of her, and insists that my next typewriter shall be a man, although men want larger salaries."—*New York Weekly*.

"What is this man charged with?" asked the police justice. "Stealing a dog, your honor," said the officer. "Well, sir, what have you got to say for yourself?" "Your honor," answered the prisoner, "if you'll make it embezzlement I'll plead guilty. I may be a thief, but I've got feelin's."—*Chicago Tribune*.

Her Ladyship (who is giving a servants' ball—to butler)—"We shall begin with a square dance, and I shall want you, Wilkins, to be my partner." "Wilkins—"Certainly, m'Lady; and afterwards I presoom we may dance with 'oom we like?"—*Punch*.

Mrs. Woodby Riter—"What does your husband do for a living?" Mrs. Kautton (haughtily)—"He's an author." Mrs. Woodby Riter—"I know; so is mine. But I say what does he do for a living?"—*Exchange*.

List of Union Offices Allied Printing Trades Council



Abbott, F. H., Cowell building, Sansome and Clay.
 Altwater Printing Co., 2593-2595 Mission.
 Althof & Bahls, 524 Sacramento.
 Art Printery, The, 41-43 Eighth.
 Barnhart & Swasey, 107 New Montgomery.
 *Barry, Jas. H., The Star Press, 429 Montgomery.
 *Belcher & Phillips, 508 Clay.
 Ben Franklin Press, 123 Seventh.
 Rensen & Liss, 776 Bryant.
 *Berry Bros, 320 Sansome.
 *Bickell, L. A., 19 First.
 Black Cat Press, 402 McAllister.
 Boulton-Lechner Co., 519 Fillbert.
 Bouttes & Finnigan, Flood Building, Fourth and Market.
 Brown, Andrew, Printing Co., First and Mission.
 *Brunt, W. N. Co., 609 Mission.
 Budde, H. F., Cal. Press, 407 1/2 Turk.
 Clayburgh, Leilich Co., Inc., City Hall Square.
 Church Press, 23 Davis.
 Collins, C. J., 16 Hayes.
 *Commercial Publishing Company, First and Mission.
 Cook, The Morton L., 144 Second.
 *Crocker, H. S. Co., 217 Bush.
 Cubery & Co., 587 Mission.
 Danish Printing Co., 410 Kearny.
 *Daily Racing News, 21-23 First.
 Day & McClintan, 538 Sacramento.
 Dettner-Wilson Press, 118 Front.
 Drake & Baker, 850 Market.
 Drum Bros., 633 Mission.
 Eastman, Frank & Co., 509 Clay.
 Eastman & Mitchell, 28 First.
 *Fording & Halle, 28 First.
 Francis-Valentine Co., 5 Anna Lane, off Eddy.
 Gabriel Printing Co., 320 Sansome.
 *Galloway Publishing Co., 146 Second.
 Gilmartin Publishing Co., The, 19 First.
 Guedet Printing Co., 935 Market.
 Golden State Printing Company, 73 Third.
 Golden West Press, 146 Second.
 Goodman Printing Company, 222 Mission.
 Hancock Bros., 809 Mission.
 *Harvey, John D., 509 Clay.
 *Hayden Printing Co., 417 Montgomery.
 *Hicks-Judd Co., 21-23 First.
 *Hiester, Wm. A., 529 California.
 Hill, J. Harley Co., 657 Gough.
 Hughes, E. C. & Co., 511 Sansome.
 Illinois-Pacific Glass Works, 10-16 Main.
 Jalumstein Printing Co., 310 Hayes.
 Janssen Printing Co., 23 Stevenson.
 Knarston Printing Co., 529 Washington.
 Lafontaine, J. R., 535 California.
 Lane & Stapleton, 41 Third.
 Latham & Emanuel, 511 Sacramento.
 *Leader, The, 532 Commercial.
 Levingson, L., 540 Clay.
 Levison Printing Co., 514 Sacramento.
 Luce & Iler Co., 406 Sansome.
 Lynch, James T., 514 Kearny.
 Lyon, W. T. & Co., 161 First.
 Magnier Printing Co., The Nat. A., 7 Dikeman Place.
 Majestic Press, The, 314 Eighth.
 McCracken Printing Co., 509 Kearny.
 Medina & Co., 221 Sacramento.
 Meyerfield, Alfred M., 414 Pine.
 Monahan, John & Co., 412 Commercial.
 Moore-Hinds Co., 28 First.
 Morris & Bain, 108 Market.
 *Murdock, C. A. & Co., 532 Clay.
 Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 Nevil, C. W. & Co., 532 Commercial.
 Occidental Mystic Press, 506 Hyde.
 Pacific Goldsmith Publishing Co., 146 Second.
 Pacific Heights Printery, 2438 Sacramento.
 Partridge, John, 306 California.
 *Pernau Bros., 543 Clay.
 Phillips & Van Orden, 508 Clay.
 Police Bulletin of San Francisco, Hall of Justice.
 Polk Street Printing Co., 1819 Polk.
 *Recorder Publishing Co., 516 Commercial.
 Roesch, Louis Co., 321-25 Sansome.
 Rooney, J. V. Co., 1308 Mission.
 Samuel, William, 411 1/2 California.
 *San Francisco Newspaper Union, 405-407 Sansome.
 San Francisco Tageblatt, 305 Larkin.
 Schreiber, P. H., 809 Mission.
 *Shanly, J. M., 414 Clay.
 *Smyth, Owen H., 511 Sacramento.
 Snelder & Orozco, 521 Clay.
 *Spaulding, Geo. & Co., 414 Clay.
 Springer & Co., 240 Ellis.
 *Stanley-Taylor Co., 656 Mission.
 Standard Printing Co., 518 Clay.
 Sterrett Co., W. I., 933 Market.
 Stuetzel & Co., 144 Second.
 *Sunset Press, 1327 Market.
 Sutter Press, The, 240 Stockton.
 Tomoye Press, 144 Union Square av.
 Town Talk Printing Co., 146 Second.
 Turner, H. S., 3232 Mission.
 Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 17 Fremont St.
 Valteau & Peterson, 410 Sansome.
 Waldo Press, 777 Folsom.
 Wale Printing Co., 621 Clay.
 Wenderoth & Brown, 319 California.
 Werner, Geo. A., 1067 Howard.
 Western Fine Arts Co., 529 Clay.
 Williams, Joseph, 142 Seventh.
 Winkler, Chas. W., 146 Second.
 Winterburn, Jos., 417 Clay.
 Woodward W. A. & Co., 12 Sutter.

BOOKBINDERS.

Althof & Bahls, 524 Sacramento.
 Brown & Power Co., 508 Clay.
 Buswell & Co., 536 Clay.
 California Bookbinding and Printing Co., 28 First.
 Commercial Publishing Co., First and Mission.
 Crocker, H. S. Co., 217 Bush.
 McGeeney, Wm. H., 23 Stevenson.
 Hicks-Judd Co., 21-23 First.
 Kitchen, Jr. Co., John, 510-514 Commercial.
 Levison Printing Co., 514 Sacramento.
 McIntyre, J. B., 424 Sansome.
 Malloye, F., 422 Sacramento.
 Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 Phillips Bros., 505 Clay.
 Webster, Fred L., 19 First.
 Whelan, Richard I. & Co., 42 Stuart.

MAILERS.

San Francisco Mailing Co., 609 Mission, 5th Floor.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS AND ETCHERS.

Barnhart & Swasey, 107 New Montgomery.
 Bolton & Strong, 621 Clay.
 California Engraving Co., 506 Mission.
 Janssen Printing Company, 23 Stevenson.
 San Francisco Etching Co., 109 New Montgomery.
 McCabe & Sons, 611 Merchant.
 Sierra Engraving Co., 324 Grant av.
 Sunset Engraving Company, 1327 Market.
 Union Engraving Co., 144 Union Square av.
 Yosemite Engraving Co., 24 Montgomery.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

American Press Association, 19 First.
 Hoffschneider Bros., 412 Commercial.
 Martin & Co., 508 Clay.

*Linotype office.
 †Lanston Monotype office.
 ‡Simplex office.

Class in Statesmanship.

"Now, Johnny, what is a Legislature?"
 "Please, mum, but it is a body of men surrounded by the gas and other trusts, and individual members are sometimes offered as high as \$2000 for their votes."

"For what purpose does a Legislature assemble?"
 "To make laws with holes in 'em and give tax-payers an idea that there is something doing."

"Of what does a Legislature consist?"

"Of a Senate, a House, a lobby, a dozen lawyers, about \$50,000 in cash and lots of gab."

"What is Congress?"

"A larger body of men selected by the railroads and trusts and surrounded by more temptations than a Legislature."

"How is it formed?"

"Of a Senate, a House, unlimited boodle and more or less prerogatives."

"What is a prerogative?"

"Stealing Government land, whacking up with rings, selling inside information to speculators and heading off committees appointed to investigate the Beef Trust and the railroad."

"Correct, Johnny. You look pale and tired, and you may now take your seat."—*Town Talk, Newark, N. J.*

In a small Indiana town there is an officer designated as inspector of streets and roadways, who receives the munificent salary of \$250 per year. There was a lively campaign for this small plum not long ago, no other elections being near. The Democratic candidate was an old fellow by the name of Ezekiel Hicks, and it looked as though he would be successful, as a neat little sum had been subscribed and turned over to him as a campaign fund. To the astonishment of everybody, however, he was defeated. "I can't account for it," one of the Democratic leaders said, gloomily. "With that money we should have won. How did you lay it out, Ezekiel?" "Hum," Ezekiel said, slowly pulling his whisker; "yer see, that office only pays \$250 a year salary, an' I didn't see no sense in payin' \$900 out to get the office, so I jest bought me a little truck farm instead."—*Argonaut.*

Representative Dixon, of Montana, has a lynching story. A committee of vigilantes had captured an Irishman and a Swede and were about to hang them by tying a rope about the neck of each, and shoving them off a railroad bridge. The first man up was the Swede. When he was pushed off, the rope came untied and the man struck the water and swam ashore. The Irishman was next and when the men were preparing him he said: "Boys, be dom careful about fixin' that rope. I can't swim a stroke."—*Ex.*

A certain Pittsburg millionaire visited Philadelphia's splendid Academy of the Natural Sciences. Its collection of stuffed birds is considered one of the finest in America. The custodian could not help praising it all with excusable warmth. "I've never figured it out," said he, at last, "but it is safe to say, at a guess, that these stuffed birds are worth not less than \$200,000." "Heavens!" exclaimed the man of money, "is it possible! What are they stuffed with?"—*Ex.*

NOTICE

Chas. Lyons

LONDON TAILOR

Moved from 721 Market St., to his new and permanent Main Store

715 Market Street

Next to Call Building

The new store is situated a few doors below the old store which we occupied for 15 years.

Branch Store:

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Established 30 years.

Suits to Order from.....\$16.00 up.

O'Coats to Order from..... 16.00 up.

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"WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST" OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27, 1906.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post at home where it can be conveniently referred to. Officers of unions are requested to have the list posted weekly on bulletin board at headquarters.

Owl Drug Company, 1128 Market; also 80 Geary.

M. Siminoff, Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House, 1228 Market street, and Pacific Cloak and Suit House, 1142 Market street.

Goldberg, Bowen & Co.—Stores located at 426-432 Pine street, 230-34 Sutter street, 2829 California street, Haight and Masonic avenue, San Francisco; 537-39 Thirtieth avenue, Oakland, and Mill Valley.

Sanborn, Vail & Co., 741 Market street, stationery, printing, picture frames, novelties, etc.

Triest & Company, 116 Sansome street, jobbers of hats.

Garibaldi Bros., 703-705 Battery street, manufacturers of macaroni, etc.

E. H. Marks St. Louis Clothing Co., 775 Market and 30 Fourth street.

Bekins Van and Storage Company, 11 Montgomery street.

Lurline Baths, Larkin and Bush streets.

Olympic Salt Water Baths, Seventh and Mission streets.

Product of J. E. Tilt Shoe Company of Chicago, Ill.

California Woolen Mills, Napa, Cal.

National Biscuit Company's product.

Kullman, Salz & Co., Benicia, Cal.

A. B. Patrick & Co., 415 Front street, tanners.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company.

Pioneer Soap Co., 220 California street.

J. J. Doyle's Arcade Stables, Sixth and Clara streets.

Waffle Kitchen, 1007 Market street.

J. W. Thorp's pies, 504 Post street.

Teutonia Hall Sunday dance, 1320 Howard street.

Wagner & Merritt, barber shop, 112 Taylor street.

P. Connolly's saloon, 542 Fourth street.

JAPANESE-KOREAN EXCLUSION LEAGUE

Following are the minutes of the meeting of the Executive Board of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League held on the 24th inst.:

The meeting was called to order by Vice-President E. B. Carr at 8 p. m. The minutes of the previous meeting, held February 17th, were read and approved.

CREDENTIALS AND COMMUNICATIONS—From Coopers' International Union, No. 65, submitting the names of Frank Steffen, Hans Hjort and Richard Meyer. From Junior Order of Association of Machinists, submitting the names of H. A. Minedew, A. F. Lunde and C. Horworth. From Coopers' International Union, No. 131, for S. Hollis, W. Kirtler and H. Wierda. Received and recommended to the League for adoption.

From Plumbers of Redlands, Barbers of Napa, Carpenters of Pacific Grove, Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers of Sacramento, Woodsmen and Saw Mill Workers of Eureka, Woodsmen and Saw Mill Workers of Blue Lake, Carpenters of Monterey and Carpenters of Pasadena, notifying the League of their affiliation, and remitting their contribution to the funds of the League. Received, approved and the Secretary instructed to answer.

A large number of communications were received from members of Congress and the United States Senate, relative to the League's protest on the passage of the Foster bill; received and filed.

From Mr. W. K. Roberts, relative to the manuscripts submitted by him, together with an addition to the same, was by motion referred to the Committee on Publicity and Statistics.

BILLS—The following bills were audited and or-

dered paid: A. E. Yoell, salary, \$25; M. Whisnant, salary, \$12; postage, \$3.20.

SECRETARY'S REPORT—Secretary submitted his regular weekly report, which was on motion concurred in. Following were the receipts for the week ending February 24th:

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 279, \$1.60; Butchers, No. 115, \$9; Hackmen, No. 224, \$1.50; Carpenters, No. 1279, Los Angeles, \$3.67; Engineers, No. 64, \$3.35; Barbers, No. 483, of Napa, 7 cents; Laundry Workers, No. 75, Sacramento, \$1; Carpenters, No. 743, Bakersfield, \$1.10; Barbers, No. 148, \$24; Cooks, No. 44, \$5.90; Ice Wagon Drivers, \$1; Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216, \$3; Carpenters, No. 806, Pacific Grove, 57 cents; Clerks, No. 432, \$4; Laborers' Protective Union, No. 8944, \$9; Carpenters, No. 769, Pasadena, \$3.44; Woodsmen and Saw Mill Workers, Eureka, \$2.40; Woodsmen and Saw Mill Workers, Blue Lake, \$2.25; Steamship Painters, No. 986, \$3; Sugar Workers, No. 10,519, \$3; Plumbers, No. 364, Redlands, 20 cents; Carpenters, No. 1451, Monterey, \$1.12; Gas Workers, 9840, \$3; Boat Builders, No. 16, 40 cents; Felt and Composition Roofers, \$1.50; Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 803, \$5; Daughters of Liberty, G. G. Council, 80 cents; Court Kennington, F. of A., 55 cents.

COMMITTEES—Organizing and Finance Committees reported good progress. Committee on Publicity and Statistics reported progress. At the request of this committee (Mr. Roberts acquiescing), it was agreed to print such matter relative to Mr. Roberts' pamphlet as was indorsed by the League.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES—Special Auditing Committee reported progress and the Secretary was directed to arrange for a meeting Tuesday, February 27th.

At the request of the Secretary it was by motion ordered that the books be audited every quarter.

Special committee appointed to confer with Captain Carmichael relative to a series of lectures to be given under the auspices of the League, reported having made satisfactory arrangements, and that the first lecture would take place on the 28th inst., when the causes of the "Great American Boycott" being prosecuted by the Chinese would be explained.

The Secretary was granted further time to submit a report in reference to a mailing list.

NEW BUSINESS—On motion the Secretary was instructed that when he notified all delegates of our next general meeting, that he also make mention of the lecture to be delivered at Lyric Hall, by Captain Carmichael.

On motion, the Secretary was also directed to communicate with Delegate Livernash, in relation to the powers of the State to tax employers of certain kinds of labor, or in any other way restrict by State legislation the employment of such labor by private parties.

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT—Following is the report of the Secretary-Treasurer ending February 24, 1906:

Balance on hand February 1, 1906.....\$227.06
Receipts, ending February 24th..... 429.38

Total.....\$656.44
Expenditures ending February 24th..... 204.88

Balance on hand February 24, 1906....\$451.56
Deposit with Central Trust Co. to date....\$514.27
Drawn February 17th, salary, postage, etc.. 74.93

Balance in bank, February 24th.....\$439.34
Moneys received since last deposit and in hands of Treasurer..... 12.22

Balance on hand February 24th.....\$451.56
A. E. YOELL, Sec'y-Treas.

Trades unions mark an epoch in the economic history of mankind more far-reaching than anything preceding it.

Diamonds, Jewelry and Silverware at prices to suit the workingman's pocket. BALDWIN JEWELRY CO., 978 MARKET ST.

ALLIED PROVISION TRADES COUNCIL.

Minutes of meeting of Allied Provision Trades Council held February 27th, President O'Brien in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

CREDENTIALS—Waiters, No. 30; Cracker Bakers, No. 125; Cigar Makers, No. 228; received. Delegates seated.

COMMUNICATIONS.—From Japanese and Korean Exclusion League, Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers, San Francisco Photo-Engravers; received and filed. Minutes from Building Trades Council; filed. From Allied Printing Trades Council, declaring the following publications of the Butterick Publishing Co. of New York unfair: *Delinicator*, *Standard Fashion*, *Butterick Fashion*, *Modern Review*, *Designer*, *Metropolitan Catalogue*, *New Idea Catalogue*, *Family Council*, *New Idea*, *Martha Dean Fashion*, *Home Dressmaker*, *Little Folks*, *New Idea Fashion*, *Banner Catalogue*, *Woman Herald*, *Banner Fashion*.

Delegate John Guinnee of Brewers, No. 7, wishes to have his name recorded as voting against paying bill No. 9, for sample universal button.

COMMITTEES.—Committee on Revising Constitution of the Council presented several amendments; laid over for action till next regular meeting of the Council.

Committee on Buttons presented bids from W. N. Brunt and Geraghty & Co., and also sample buttons. Secretary was instructed to send to each union affiliated with the Council a set of standard buttons and also prices submitted by firms. Committee on Buttons further reported that they have introduced the proposition of adopting a universal union button before the San Francisco Labor Council. Secretary of the Provision Trades Council was instructed to appear before the Label Committee of the Labor Council and explain the reason why the Provision Trades Council has taken up the proposition of a universal union button.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.—Resolution introduced by Delegates Scott, La Rue and Rose in regard to forming an Anti-Injunction League was adopted by the Council. Delegate Gus. Frankel of Beer Drivers, No. —, recorded as not voting, as it is against the principles of his union to introduce any political question into any labor organization.

The newly seated delegates were then obligated.

NEW BUSINESS.—Motion made and seconded that a committee of two be appointed to visit the different unions affiliated with the Council. Delegates M. C. Dunn of Cigar Makers and Jul. Selmer of Cooks were appointed.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer.

The Secretary was ordered to procure a new membership roster.

Following is the resolution introduced by Delegates La Rue, Rose and Scott of Waiters, No. 30: "WHEREAS, Unjust decisions rendered by the courts in important cases in labor disputes have been most glaring; and

"WHEREAS, Temporary injunctions against unions have been issued without a hearing of the unions enjoined; therefore be it

"Resolved, That this Council urges all members of labor unions to take cognizance of the coming election of judges to the end that only just and fair-minded men are elected to the bench; and be it further

"Resolved, That a committee of three from each council or central body be appointed for the purpose of organizing an Anti-Injunction League; and further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the different councils and central bodies of the State and the press."

Meeting adjourned at 10:40 p. m.

JULIUS SELMER, Secretary.

Justice Gaynor of the New York Supreme Court recently delivered an opinion holding employers liable in damages for injuries suffered by children employed in violation of the child labor law.